

MIDDLE EAST AND SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

10 SEPTEMBER 1980

Iran

Response to Muskie Letter--Prime Minister Mohammad 'Ali Raja'i chose a dramatic and emotional occasion on which to fulfill an earlier promise to release to the Iranian public the contents of a letter he had received from Secretary of State Edmund Muskie. During a speech broadcast by Tehran radio, Raja'i read the letter to a gathering held at Behesht-e Zahra cemetery in Tehran on 8 September to commemorate the second anniversary of the Black Friday massacre. Pausing at the part of the letter that mentioned "existing problems" between the United States and Iran, Raja'i said that among such "problems" is U.S. support for the Iraqi regime, which is "riddling" Iranians with bullets. After reading another portion of the letter concerning the hostages, Raja'i said that if the United States engaged in the "six stages of repentance" as defined by Imam 'Ali, "we would be prepared to hold discussions with you." Regarding the secretary of state's statement that the United States is "willing to act fairly" and review each problem between the two countries on the basis of "equality and mutual respect," Raja'i declared that it is a "great mistake" for the Americans to "wish to be equals" as if "whatever they had done in the past is nothing." After finishing the letter the prime minister stated: "We do not compromise or make deals." He added that as long as Iranian students in the United States and in its "puppet countries" are subjected to "barbaric tortures" and the U.S. Government continues to freeze Iran's assets and block the return of the shah's wealth, the United States cannot speak of "fair judgment" and understanding of Iran's revolution. Finally, Raja'i declared that as long as the U.S. Government refuses to "confess" to its "crimes" and to promise not to repeat them, Iran's relations with the United States "will continue to be hostile."

Reaction to Bani-Sadr Speech--Fundamentalist leaders have reacted strongly to President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr's assertion in his 8 September Black Friday speech that a "minority group has extended its control over everything" and "wishes to control the government," to his remarks implying that this group is operating in a fashion characteristic of ruling minorities in "polytheistic and blasphemous" societies and to his criticism of even those Cabinet ministers whom he endorsed. In a speech in the Majlis, reported by Tehran radio, Prime Minister Raja'i said that "if the president wishes to say anything he wants at any time about ministers in my Cabinet, we will never sit at the same table together."

Majlis Speaker Hashemi Rafsanjani, in an interview with a Tehran radio correspondent, accused Bani-Sadr of reducing himself to the "status of the leader of a group opposing the government" and said that it would have been better had the president specified which "minority" he was referring to rather than throw "people's minds into confusion." Rafsanjani said that instead of insulting the Cabinet, the president should support it and "enhance its status." He took particular exception to Bani-Sadr's invitation to his opponents to come to the presidential palace to express their opposition, calling this policy a "calamity" and "contrary to the imam's orders." He also accused Bani-Sadr of insensitivity to the health of the imam, who is "hurt by such arguments" and whose condition could worsen by having to listen to "such talk." Rafsanjani also said that "just as he expresses horror at the government of those who follow ideology, we are frightened of the government of the liberals," and he added that Iranians could not "tolerate a liberal person governing in our country."

Ayatollah Mohammad Beheshti, in an interview carried by Tehran radio, said that for Bani-Sadr to say that some people oppose his line is nonsense, as he should have no policy other than that laid down by the imam, the Majlis and the Council of Guardians. Beheshti said Bani-Sadr should not hold the view that everything must be done according to the wishes of the president, because this is dangerous thinking that would mean that the Majlis and other governmental organs are tools in the president's hands.

Approval of Raja'i Government--According to Tehran radio, the Majlis gave an overwhelming "vote of confidence" to the Raja'i government, thus approving the 14 ministers so far endorsed by President Bani-Sadr and submitted to the Majlis by the prime minister.

UK Withdrawal of Diplomats--There has been no monitored official reaction to the decision of the United Kingdom to withdraw its remaining four diplomats in Tehran to avoid a possible invasion of its embassy and seizure of its diplomats in reaction to its upcoming deportation of Iranian students involved in the 4 August demonstration outside the U.S. Embassy. Tehran radio, however, called the British move a "ridiculous game" that will not prevent Iran from dealing a "heavy blow to British ruling circles." The radio said the Iranian nation, "without giving the British Embassy half a glance," will carry out an "extensive search" for British "spies" who are undoubtedly operating in other parts of the country.

#### Israel, Egypt

In a meeting with political correspondents, reported by Jerusalem radio, Prime Minister Menahem Begin said that he had received a "pledge" from President Anwar As-Sadat that there will be a "real normalization" between Israel and Egypt and that "instructions" will be issued "not to interfere" in trade and tourist contacts between the two states. Begin again stressed that he had made "no gestures" to Egypt in order to revive the autonomy talks and that there is "no foundation" to any "impressions" presidential envoy Sol Linowitz may have that he has "backed off" his decision to move his office to east Jerusalem. He did say, however, that in response to a request from U.S. Ambassador Samuel Lewis he would be willing to release Arab and Jewish detainees if it were not detrimental to the security of the state and that he would bring this question up with the ministerial committee on defense.

According to IDF Radio, Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir, in a statement before his departure for Cairo, said that during his visit "special emphasis" will be placed on normalization of Israeli-Egyptian relations but that the question of the resumption of the autonomy talks might also be raised. He reiterated that Israel "insisted" that the autonomy talks be resumed before the holding of any tripartite summit. Cairo radio reported that Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali found his talks with Shamir "constructive and useful," but it gave no indication as to whether the autonomy issue was discussed. However, Foreign Minister Kamal Hasan 'Ali, in an interview given to the Kuwaiti AL-QABAS reported by KUNA, said Egypt "links any progress in the normalization of bilateral relations with Israel with the achievement of progress in the autonomy negotiations." According to Cairo radio, a joint statement will be issued at the end of Shamir's talks in Cairo.

#### Syria-Libya Unification

Syria and Libya have issued a "declaration" and a "decision on the declaration" setting forth the guidelines for the unification of the two countries. The declaration announced the formation of a "single state" and set out the basic policies of a state that will be a base for the Arab revolutionary movement and a "tool" for confronting the "Zionist presence" in the Arab homeland and for liberating Palestine. It declared that the new state will be a "nucleus" for "all-out" Arab unity and is open to any Arab state that wishes to incorporate with it. The document also avowed that the new state will build socialism and be part of the world's national liberation movement.

The decision declared that the unified state will be one in which authority is vested in the people. It will exercise "full sovereignty" over the "two Arab countries" and will have a "single identity" on the international level. One "revolutionary command" will be formed out of the commands currently existing in each country, and the new state will have a "general national congress" and "one executive power."

No details were given as to the hierarchy of or personalities involved in the governing organs established by this decision. Nor was the question of a single capital for this state addressed. These details will presumably be discussed at a meeting of the unitary revolutionary command, which, according to the decision, will take place no later than 10 October. President Hafiz al-Asad returned to Damascus on 10 September prior to the release of the unification documents.

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## UAE

## PAPER SAYS U.S. ASKED ALGERIA TO MEDIATE HOSTAGES' RELEASE

JN091032 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Sharjah, 9 Sep (QNA)--Citing knowledgeable sources in London, today's Sharjah AL-KHALIJ says that U.S. President Jimmy Carter dispatched a high-level government delegation to Algeria in mid-August to ask Algerian President Chadli Bendjedid to mediate with Iran to facilitate the release of the U.S. hostages.

The paper says that the Algerian president phoned Iranian President Abolhasan Bani-Sadr, who said that the possibility existed for positive developments in the hostage issue. The paper cites the Iranian president as telling the Algerian president that the hostages would stand trial before a field court on charges of espionage. The hostages would then be expelled in their capacity as diplomats in exchange for the United States releasing the frozen Iranian assets in U.S. banks, which are estimated at \$8 billion.

The sources pointed out that the Algerian endeavors clashed with what they called an impossible Iranian request linking the release of the hostages to return of the late shah's wealth, estimated at \$45 billion. This condition was totally rejected by the United States.

The paper reports that members of the Iranian national security council, particularly General Fallahi, believe that the Americans' purpose behind the Algerian mediation was to gain time until after the presidential elections to carry out a new invasion following their failure in the recent rescue operation.

## PDY

## SUPREME PEOPLE'S COUNCIL SESSION STATEMENT ISSUED

LD082325 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1230 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] The Supreme People's Council concluded its sixth ordinary session this afternoon under the chairmanship of Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad, secretary general of the Central Committee, chairman of the Presidium of the Supreme People's Council and chairman of the Council of Ministers. Brother 'Ali Nasir Muhammad issued a statement on the Supreme People's Council which said:

The Supreme People's Council held its sixth ordinary session 7-8 September 1980. In an atmosphere of responsibility and loyalty to the people's interests and affairs, the assembly considered at this meeting a number of important issues connected with the development of economic and social life, the entrenchment of the progressive system in our country and the promotion of relations between Democratic Yemen and fraternal and friendly countries.

The People's Council examined a political report on the activities of the state's leadership and the development of the political situation in the period since the last session of the assembly. The people's deputies expressed their high appreciation of the considerable efforts and activities of the party and state leadership in the sphere of foreign affairs.

They praised the firm and principled stands taken by the revolutionary government on stability in the region and the cementing of relations of friendship and cooperation with other countries there. The people's deputies also hailed the success of the party conferences held in the governorates and the armed forces. They praised current preparations for the extraordinary session of our YSP [Yemeni Socialist Party]. They expressed their confidence in the success of the forthcoming congress and emphasized that its outcome and resolutions will help them in their struggle to raise the people's standard of living in fulfillment of the tasks of the democratic national revolution.

On relations between voters and citizens [as heard] in the constituencies, the Supreme People's Council discussed a report on the results of meetings between deputies and their electors in the constituencies. The assembly heard views and suggestions submitted by citizens included in the deputies' report to the voters.

The assembly placed great stress on the importance of developing those institutions which are closely linked to the life of the citizens and the adoption of specific measures to ensure the implementation of the agricultural and fish production plans and the improvement of the supply situation in the capital and the rest of the republic's governorates.

Aware and conscious of the importance of reuniting the Yemeni people on a democratic basis and in implementation of the economic integration of the Yemeni people, the People's Council endorsed the decrees issued by the Presidium on the agreement to establish the Yemeni company for overland transport, the Yemeni company for marine transport and the Yemeni tourism company.

Because of the importance and status of the working and toiling masses in the revolutionary process with its socialist prospects, the Supreme People's Council considered the law pertaining to illiteracy eradication and adult education, showing its firm belief in the great importance of deepening the revolutionary consciousness of the masses and raising their political, ideological and cultural levels. The council hailed the efforts made by the party and state in past years in this regard and stressed that the struggle to resist and eradicate the vestiges of feudal and bourgeois traditions and to uphold revolutionary traditions and ideas are very closely linked with the struggle to eradicate illiteracy completely from our Yemeni society. The council appealed to all government organs to give the greatest attention to the literacy eradication law so that it might be applied creatively.

The council considered the draft law on Yemeni citizenship, and after passing the law expressed its confidence that adherence to the sound rules and regulations stipulated in the law on Yemeni citizenship will definitely promote the interests of the Yemeni people and protect their democratic national regime.

The marine environment and its economic resources are vitally important and must be considered as one of the basic resources for the life of the people. Democratic Yemen owns a long coastal strip and for this reason the assembly considered the antipollution bill and stressed the need for and significance of upholding laws to safeguard the environment and ensure its continued protection against pollution.

The courts in Democratic Yemen have long been without a law regulating their work and have confined themselves merely to the rules and regulations issued by the competent authorities. Now, to entrench the democratic national regime and to satisfy constitutional and democratic legitimacy, the People's Council at its sixth ordinary session has endorsed the bill on the courts. This bill will enable the courts to raise their work level and strengthen their role of establishing the foundations of the democratic national regime and giving deep roots to democratic legitimacy in the country.

Because of their faith in the ability of our Yemeni youth to contribute effectively to the new life in Democratic Yemen, the defense of the homeland, the achievements of the glorious 26 September and 14 October revolutions and the struggle for social progress, democracy and peace, the People's Council debated the youth bill and passed it unanimously. It appealed to all state organs to implement the law and provide every facility so that young people may know their rights and duties in society and prepare themselves creatively to shoulder future responsibilities.

The purpose behind the members of the People's Council meeting their voters was to explain the objectives and principles for which our masses have been fighting and to become acquainted with their problems and worries in order to find solutions in harmony with the general trends of our YSP and within the framework of the plans and programs laid down by state organs.

During the session the People's Council heard a report on the results of the meetings of the deputies with the voters. The members stressed that they will continue their efforts to perform the duties entrusted to them and to remove the difficulties facing their voters in their daily lives.

Our relations with the socialist community headed by the USSR are closely linked with the struggle ties founded on scientific socialism and proletarian internationalism. The development of these relations was made clear by the endorsement by our people's representatives of the cooperation agreement with the USSR relating to the formation of a committee on economic and technical cooperation and the installation of the (?geothermal) power station. The deputies also passed the trade and economic agreement with Czechoslovakia and the protocol on economic and technical cooperation with socialist Cuba.

The assembly also endorsed the decrees issued by the Presidium since the last session on the loan for phase two of the fisheries development project between our country and the Agency of International Development and the agreement for an additional loan for the Abyan Delta development project between our country and the Kuwait fund for development. The assembly hailed the aid given our country by Kuwait.

In developments in the political situation in the region generally, the assembly was briefed on the dimensions and dangers of the military agreement signed by Somalia with U.S. imperialism, as a result of which U.S. imperialism has acquired the right to establish military bases in Somalia. The assembly expressed its great concern over the U.S. military presence in Somalia, Oman, the Red Sea and the Indian Ocean and stressed that all this is part of the imperialist-Zionist plan to rule the destiny of Arab peoples.

It also posed a direct threat to peace in the region and will increase international tension. Faced with this military scheme, the People's Council appealed to all peace-loving countries and forces in the world to stand firm to ward off the threat of U.S. aggression and maintain the security and sovereignty of the peoples in the region. It also appealed to the nonaligned movement, the United Nations and the World Peace Council to condemn the aggressive conduct of U.S. imperialism and to work for the removal of the centers of tension which it causes in our region.

On the Middle East cause, the assembly was of the view that the situation resulting from Israeli occupation of Arab territories and Israel's rejection of all international resolutions and usage supported by U.S. imperialism and the agent regime of As-Sadat who worked to split the Arab ranks by signing the abortive Camp David accords--all this requires united Arab action in which all the Arab weapons must be used, including the oil weapon, to enable our Arab peoples to face and defeat their enemies. The assembly affirmed that strengthening the role and effectiveness of the Steadfastness and Confrontation Front is essential to the stance against imperialist, Zionist and reactionary plots aimed at the Arab liberation movement and the Palestinian revolution.

The People's Council studied the call made by the representatives of Warsaw Pact parliamentarians to the parliaments and parliamentarians of the countries of Europe and the world [passage indistinct] to normalize the international situation for the promotion of peace and to ensure the participation of all, and also to endorse as soon as possible agreements signed in this connection, including SALT II, which is of international importance. The assembly expressed its appreciation of the stances and peaceful efforts of the socialist countries and its solidarity with the statement of the representatives of parliaments of the socialist countries to promote world peace and security and to make detente extend from Europe to all regions of the world.

## PAPER SAYS LIBYAN TERMS GIVE SYRIAN MERGER NO CHANCE

LD091521 Cairo AKHBAR AL-YAWM in Arabic 6 Sep 80 p 1

[Sami Hakim report: "Al-Qadhdhafi's Conditions for Unity With Syria: Abolition of the Ba'th Party]

[Text] Al-Qadhdhafi has imposed strange conditions for merger with Syria. He has demanded that the people's congresses and revolutionary committees be the supreme authority in the merger state. He also demanded that parties be abolished, particularly the Ba'th Party, because their presence would conflict with the revolutionary committees. He also called for the abolition of all trade unions.

One of the conditions which Al-Qadhdhafi has communicated to Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm stipulates that there be a unified budget to which Libya will contribute about 60 percent, provided it keeps its surplus funds. He also demanded that Syria abrogate its disengagement agreement with Israel.

Although surprised by these conditions, the Syrian prime minister asked Al-Qadhdhafi to honor his financial commitments as defined by the Baghdad rejectionist conference. Al-Qadhdhafi promised to consider this matter.

It is known that, in the wake of the peace initiative, Al-Qadhdhafi and Al-Asad agreed to work together within the framework of the Confederation of Arab Republics. The confederation prime minister, Ahmad al-Khatib, established his headquarters in Tripoli, but Al-Qadhdhafi later abolished this position and the agreement collapsed.

Commentators say that Al-Qadhdhafi's conditions, particularly the condition of abolishing the Ba'th Party, is an indication that Syria's merger with Libya has no chance of succeeding.

## EGYPT-ISRAEL TALKS ON RELATIONS OPEN 9 SEP

NC091926 Cairo MENA in English 1905 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, Sep 9 (MENA)--The official talks between Egypt and Israel started today at the foreign ministry on bilateral relations between the two countries and issues relating to the normalization of relations and the implementation of agreements which were concluded by the two countries.

The talks were performed on the bilateral level between Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali and Yitzhaq Shamir, the Israeli foreign minister, and on the experts level to which the Egyptian side was headed by First Foreign Undersecretary of State Ambassador Muhammad Samir Ahmad and the Israeli side was presided by David Kimgy.

The Egyptian delegation included Ambassadors Tahir Shash, Faqzi al-Abrashi, Plenipotentiaries Mahmud Hamdi, Ahmad al-Masiri, Sayyid Abu 'Ali, Ra'uf Ghunaym.

The Israeli side included Director of the Foreign Minister's Office Robin Eshtayin, the Israeli Ambassador in Cairo Eliyahu Ben-Elissar, and the Plenipotentiary Husef Haddas.

## Ghali Remarks

NC092017 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Dr Butrus Ghali has stated that President Anwar as-Sadat will receive the Israeli foreign minister tomorrow and that a joint statement will be issued on the Israeli foreign minister's talks in Cairo.

Dr Ghali added that his talks with Yitzhaq Shamir were constructive and useful and dealt with bilateral relations and topics related to the normalization of relations between the two countries.

Shamir stated that he has invited Dr Butrus Ghali to visit Israel. He added that his talks with Dr Ghali were useful.

FOREIGN MINISTER INTERVIEWED BY KUWAITI PAPER

LD090938 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0725 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Sep (KUNA)--Egyptian Foreign Minister Lt Gen Hasan Kamal 'Ali hinted in a press interview today that his country might contemplate assistance from any Arab country if it is attacked by Israel despite the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel. He said that it depends on who initiates the aggression.

Lieutenant General 'Ali, speaking in an interview published by AL-QABAS, said, however, that Egypt would not take the initiative in bringing about reconciliation with the other Arab countries which politically and economically boycotted it after the signing of the peace treaty with Israel last year. He said that Egypt "is committed" to the joint Arab defense charter and that it "is prepared" to respond to any military call for aid from any Arab country, "and hence" it granted the United States military facilities on its territories so as "to rescue" Arab countries, whether they are in the gulf region or in other areas.

He added that "if an Israeli aggression occurred against any Arab state the issue will depend on who initiated it." The Egyptian minister expressed his belief that "it is easy to know who will initiate the aggression." He said: "I do not believe that at the present time, at least, the Arab countries surrounding Israel could carry out any military action without Egypt, and Egypt has signed a peace treaty with Israel."

In reply to a question as to what if Israel were to initiate aggression, he said: "In that case the matter would be fully considered."

Concerning the possibility of a dialogue between Egypt and the Arab countries opposed to its peaceful policy with Israel, Lieutenant General 'Ali said that Cairo did not break off its relations with the Arab countries, it was the other way around. "The Arab countries must find the appropriate formula if they want to open a dialogue, and in that case they would find us welcoming."

He said that he "is certain" that Arab countries, which he did not name, boycotted Egypt without reading the Camp David agreements which were signed by President Anwar as-Sadat with Israel and the United States and which produced the peace treaty between Egypt and Israel and the Palestine autonomy talks.

The Egyptian minister stated it was probable that the negotiations, frozen last month, would be resumed only after "enormous obstacles" were removed. He said that it was Israel which presented these obstacles to the negotiations and which is annexing occupied Arab Jerusalem and continuously establishing settlements in the West Bank and the Gaza Strip.

He said: "It is difficult to separate Jerusalem and the settlements from the negotiations, because that would empty the Camp David concept of its meaning and content and nullify what was agreed." However, Lt Gen 'Ali expressed his hope in the possibility of removing these obstacles at a summit conference proposed by Egypt, to be held with the United States and Israel after the American presidential elections this coming November.

He said that Egypt "considers that through this tripartite summit conference a correct reading of the Camp David agreement would be possible. Thus removing these obstacles and allowing the negotiations to continue according to the concept and spirit of Camp David."

Lieutenant General 'Ali explained that Egypt proposed convening the tripartite summit after the American elections because it considered that the period between now and 4 November "might not give enough flexibility to the American administration to adopt some decision or evaluate some topic. Thus there is greater hope that after the presidential elections the Camp David [accord] will be reread in line with how it was written on the day it was signed."

He also dismissed the point that the results of the American elections might negatively or positively affect the peace efforts in the Middle East. He said: "We are dealing with the United States as the United States, and not as personalities. Moreover, U.S. policy has its interests in the Middle East, interests which are enormous and vital."

The Egyptian minister said that his country links any progress in the normalization of bilateral relations with Israel with the achievement of progress in the autonomy negotiations. He added: "Normalization is extensively affected by the outcome of the autonomy negotiations. Moreover, Egypt has repeatedly declared that any strategic co-operation with Israel is unlikely and not viable as long as the Middle East question remains unresolved and a comprehensive and just peace remains unrealized. This is a principled stand."

In reply to a question about European efforts to participate in resolving the Middle East question, Lieutenant General 'Ali recalled that Egypt welcomed a statement about the Arab-Israeli conflict issued by the European common market summit last June. He said that Egypt welcomed the statement "because it applauded Camp David and did not oppose it." He added that "any effort added to the U.S. effort will ultimately help in solving the problems."

#### AS-SADAT MEETS WITH RABIN, MAKES STATEMENT

NC091345 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1322 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Alexandria, 9 Sep (MENA)--President Anwar as-Sadat met this morning at Al-Ma'murah resthouse with Former Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Rabin who is on a private visit to Egypt.

After the meeting, which lasted about 2 hours, President as-Sadat and Rabin took a stroll in the garden of the resthouse. President as-Sadat then made a statement in which he said: As you have noticed, I wanted Rabin to see the place where the second disengagement agreement was signed by Egypt and Israel when he was prime minister. That was our first contact. Although it was indirect, it contributed to the peace process as a whole. Here in this place we signed the second agreement which is the cornerstone of the peace process. In this very place I and Henry Kissinger held a press conference. I was eager to show him all this because it has been a happy occasion to meet with him. It was kind of him to accept my invitation. I want us together to see these places where we signed, though indirectly.

The president added: We held talks today. We had a useful and constructive exchange of views on the situation in our region and certainly on the Arab-Israeli conflict. We reminded each other of what had happened and what we could do if we understood each other.

In his statement, President as-Sadat said that he asked Rabin to extend his visit in order to have the opportunity to see the sites in Upper Egypt, but Rabin thankfully declined because of previous engagements and the religious occasions in Israel in the next few days. The president said he hopes that Rabin would make another visit with his wife in the winter.

Yitshaq Rabin then made a statement in which he said: I am more than grateful to President as-Sadat for inviting me to Egypt and giving me a chance to hold talks with him in a friendly atmosphere and also for his past contributions and the hopes for the future. I am really happy to be here for the first time in my life. To me these are exciting moments as I see the two countries living in peace and openness. We will definitely continue the peace process based on the Camp David agreements and the Egyptian-Israeli treaty. We in Israel appreciate these agreements and believe that they can be a basis for the peace aspirations of this region and the world. I am very very grateful Mr President for your kindness, hospitality, and generosity. Thank you.

#### ZAIRIAN MILITARY DELEGATION LEAVES CAIRO 9 SEP

NC091320 Cairo MENA in English 1132 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Cairo, 9 Sep, (MENA)--A Zairian military delegation left here today for home under Chief of Staff General Boteti, winding up a week-long visit to Egypt within the framework of cooperation and friendly ties between Egypt and Zaire.

The Zairian delegation was seen off at the airport by Major General Muhammad 'Atiyah Sulayman, commander of the central military zone.

#### DEFENSE MINISTER ADVOCATES MILITARY SELF-RELIANCE

NC100833 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 0800 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Defense and War Production Minister Lt Gen Ahmad Badawi has affirmed the need for Egypt to depend on itself in the field of [military] industrialization so that its policy would emanate from itself and its will would become purely Egyptian.

The defense minister said that there is coordination among Egypt, the United States, France and England for the development of the Egyptian military factories.

#### AS-SADAT MEETS WITH EGYPTIAN BANKERS; DECISIONS MADE

NC091600 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1520 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Alexandria, 9 Sep (MENA)--At a meeting between President Anwar as-Sadat and Egyptian bankers today, it was decided to form a consortium of Egyptian banks and to invite the foreign banks operating in Egypt to participate in this consortium in order to finance the food security projects in Egypt.

It was also decided that the Egyptian banks would play a role in the development and reconstruction battle, because these banks represent the channel by which the amassing of savings can be changed to the real investment of savings in order to build the Egyptian economy.

It was further decided to establish an import-export bank to finance foreign trade, both imports and exports. It was also decided to form a global Egyptian bank which the Egyptian banks would establish together with the European banks in order to attract more foreign capital to Egypt.

## MILITARY SPOKESMAN DETAILS 9 SEP BORDER CLASHES

JN092017 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2000 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA)--A military spokesman for the Defense Ministry has announced that the Persian regime's forces resumed their aggressive acts against our border positions this morning.

The spokesman said that at 1000 today the Persian regime's artillery and air force shelled Iraqi territory in the region of (Zayn al-Qaws), where our military units are stationed. The spokesman added that the Persian shelling continued until 1600.

He also said that our artillery forces and Iraqi Air Force planes dealt strong deterring blows to the Persian regime's forces, particularly to their mechanical and armored columns, which are stationed in the region, and to their artillery positions.

The military spokesman said our military forces inflicted heavy losses among them in both lives and equipment. Military activities on our side ended at 2130.

The spokesman emphasized that the Iraqi military forces will remain, as ever, fully ready to reply to any brute attack and to teach the aggressors the lessons they deserve.

## FOREIGN MINISTER BRIEFS ENVOYS ON BORDER SITUATION

GF091235 Baghdad Domestic Service in Arabic 1130 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Sa'dun Hammadi received Arab ambassadors at the Foreign Ministry in Baghdad today. During the meeting the foreign minister reviewed the situation on the Iraqi-Iranian border and the repeated attacks Iranian Armed Forces have made against border areas, cities and civilian targets. Foreign Minister Hammadi also discussed Iraq's position on this aggression and the memorandum Iraq has sent to the Iranian Government on this matter.

## INTERVIEW WITH CAPTURED IRANIAN SOLDIERS BROADCAST

JN091905 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1820 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA)--Three Iranian soldiers captured by the Iraqi Armed Forces have admitted the deterioration of economic and social conditions in Iran.

In an interview screened by Baghdad television this evening, they said that the Khomeyni regime has not achieved anything for the Iranian people and has only contributed to an increase in famine, to the absence of security and to price hikes.

The interview came after the presentation of a documentary on the military operations that have recently taken place across the Iraqi-Iranian borders, following the Persian regime's increased provocations, which included strikes against civilian regions and border villages.

The documentary showed in detail the quantities and kinds of weapons seized by the Iraqi Armed Forces. The U.S.-made weapons included machineguns, rockets, rifles, magazines and a jeep.

In their talk the captives asserted that the Iranian peoples are living through deadly economic crises, which have led to unbearable famines in most of Iran's regions. They expressed their dissatisfaction with the inhuman practices of the Khomeyni guards and with their methods of extortion and aggression against the citizens, as well as their violation of all human values and norms.

Earlier Iraq warned Iran's rulers against continuing their provocations, which can bring only regret and defeat to the Persian rulers, as was the case with many who tried to harm Iraq and its borders in the past.

The Iraqi television commentator pointed out that Iraq's warning to the ruling Persian handful in Iran had two phases: One calling upon them to resort to logic, to act with clear vision before it is too late and to deal with Iraq in a manner compatible with good neighborliness and with respect for historical ties, which would have served the interests of both Iraq and Iran if they had been employed in the right way. The second phase was Iraq's warning that it would take a firm stand through violent response to their acts and provocations across the border regions.

The commentator said that the ignorant ruling clique in Iran remained as it was and followed its rotten whims, which abound with sediments reflecting the Persian grudge against everything that is Iraqi and Arab, and escalated its attacks on Iraq.

The Baghdad television commentator added: Iraq behaved toward and dealt with this ignorant clique with patience and enjoyed the maximum degree of self-restraint, even in cases of response to them. The reason for this self-restraint was to prevent this clique, which has renounced religion and the Iranian peoples' will, from achieving its objectives, which are drawn up for it by world imperialism, in order to preoccupy Iraq in peripheral battles and to drag it into twisted paths.

The Baghdad television commentator announced that last Saturday, the Iraqi forces were able to liberate the Iraqi territories that Iran has violated for several years, even before the Algiers agreement in 1975. He said that our valiant forces were able to swoop down on the opponent's positions in broad daylight and to hoist the Iraqi flag over (Zayn al-Qaws) and adjacent regions. These forces have thus proven to the Persian rulers that territory belonging to Iraq and the Arabs is expensive and dear to the Iraqis and the Arab nation, and that the Iraqis are well qualified for difficult choices and battles, when all peaceful means of restoring rights have failed.

He added that the Iraqi Armed Forces have affirmed to Iran's rulers that Iraq is a fortified bastion and that the price of any aggression against it will be very high. They have also affirmed that today Iraq possesses the long arm and the potential that allow it to grasp and not be grasped and to reach others and not be reached.

The Baghdad television commentator said: In the face of our valiant forces' progress and rapid movement toward their targets, the Persian soldiers took to their heels, leaving behind large quantities of weapons and ammunition, as well as the bodies of their dead. They retreated in defeat, unable even to collect their remains. They left behind arms caches full of U.S. weapons, which were exported to them to enable them to carry out their attacks against our Iraq.

He said that this painful blow and strong slap dealt to the Persian regime, making it bleed and its head ring, will not be the last if that regime continues along its crooked path. This blow is only an introduction, the first on the account. He added that the heavy losses in lives and equipment inflicted on this regime will not be the end, but a link in a long chain if they do not put an end to their tyranny. Moreover, (Zayn al-Qaws) and the adjacent regions will not be the final regions over which Iraq's flag flutters and where President Saddam Husayn's picture hangs if Iran's rulers do not reconsider the way they think and deal with Iraq of the revolution, which has sons who love death as much as the Persians love life.

The commentator pointed out that Iraq asked the Persian regime's authorities to evacuate the Iraqi territories upon which the Iranian authorities have trespassed for several years. He added that the puerile rule in Iran, instead of responding to this call, reinforced its forces there and used them as positions from which to commit aggression against Iraq; territories that were originally Iraqi.

He added: Since Iraq has long been patient in facing the charlatan Khomeyni regime's adherence to these territories and its disregard of the Algiers agreement, which stipulated the need to return them to their owners, it was inevitable that a firm decision, which sets matters right, be adopted.

#### CHADIAN MINISTER OF STATE ARRIVES IN BAGHDAD

JN090832 Baghdad INA in Arabic 0735 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA)--Acyl Ahamet, Chadian minister of state for foreign affairs and cooperation, arrived here today on a visit of several days to Iraq. Ahamet said that he will convey a message to President Saddam Husayn from Oueddei Goukouni, president of the Chadian first national transition government, and will discuss aspects of cooperation between the two friendly countries.

#### Talks Begin

JN091433 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1345 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 9 Sep (INA)--Official Iraqi-Chadian talks began here today. The Iraqi participants were led by Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi, while the Chadian conferees were headed by Minister of State for Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Acyl Ahamet. The two sides discussed ways of developing bilateral relations, as well as other issues of common interest.

Dr Sa'dun Hammadi reviewed the objectives of the Zionist campaign against Iraq's peaceful nuclear program and the Zionist entity's aggressive intentions against the Arab nation. Acyl, in turn, reviewed the domestic affairs in Chad and praised Iraq's policy and positive role on both the Arab and international arenas.

The Chadian minister, who arrived here earlier today, is carrying a message to President Saddam Husayn from Chadian President Oueddei Goukouni.

#### SENEGALESE HIGHER EDUCATION MINISTER ARRIVES

JN062058 Baghdad INA in Arabic 2050 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA)--Ousmane Camara, Senegalese minister of higher education, arrived here tonight on a visit of several days.

Camara stated that he is carrying a verbal message to President Saddam Husayn from Senegalese President Leopold-Sedar Senghor on bilateral relations. He added that the talks he will hold with his Iraqi counterpart, Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, aim at promoting bilateral relations by signing a cultural agreement.

## Cooperation Talks

JN071417 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1130 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA)--Jasim Muhammad al-Khalaf, higher education and scientific research minister, has discussed with Ousmane Camara, Senegalese higher education minister, means of developing bilateral relations in the scientific and cultural fields.

During the meeting held today, the discussions also dealt with the exchange of technical expertise between the two countries. The Senegalese minister arrived here yesterday on a visit of several days.

SINGAPORE FOREIGN MINISTER ARRIVES 6 SEP

JN062007 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1950 GMT 6 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 6 Sep (INA)--Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, Singapore second deputy prime minister and minister of foreign affairs, arrived here this evening at the head of a delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

Rajaratnam said that he will hold talks with Iraqi officials on promoting bilateral relations and will exchange viewpoints on Arab and world issues.

## Hammadi Meeting

JN071425 Baghdad INA in Arabic 1132 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Baghdad, 7 Sep (INA)--Official talks between Iraqi Foreign Minister Dr Sa'dun Hammadi and Sinnathamby Rajaratnam, second deputy prime minister and foreign minister of Singapore, began here today.

During the meeting held today, bilateral relations and trade and economic cooperation were reviewed. The two sides also discussed Arab and world issues of common interest as well as cooperation within the framework of the nonaligned movement.

Rajaratnam arrived here yesterday at the head of an official delegation on a visit of several days to Iraq.

## BRIEFS

AMBASSADOR TO MALI--'Abd al-Karim Muhammad Najm, Iraqi ambassador to the Republic of Mali, presented his credentials today to Malian President Moussa Traore. [Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Sep 80 JN]

WATER PROJECT CONTRACT--Baghdad, 2 Sep (INA)--A \$122 million contract was signed here today to implement the second stage of the western water project. The project, to be completed within 39 months, includes setting up a major pumping and water purification station on the Euphrates River in Al-Anbar Governorate and six secondary stations as well as water depot and pipe network. [Excerpt] [Baghdad INA in English 1500 GMT 2 Sep 80 JN]

## PRIME MINISTER WELCOMES PROPOSED SYRIAN-LIBYAN MERGER

NC091320 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Upon leaving his office, the prime minister was asked his opinion about the Syrian-Libyan merger. He replied: We welcome any union that brings our Arab brethren together. We believe that any union and rapprochement among the Arabs is apt to be beneficial to Arab and Lebanese problems at the same time.

## VOL REPORTS ON RECENT SHOOTING INCIDENTS

NC091831 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] The area of (Al-Ma'shuq), near Tyre, has been the scene of tension since last night. Three unidentified gunmen shot and killed a member of the Amal movement by the name of Muhammad Sadiq. The Amal elements were thereupon placed on alert. Later, fire was opened from a road barrier at a car belonging to the Al-Fatah movement during which 'Ali al-Hallaq was killed and two others were injured.

In B'al Shmayh, while a landrover belonging to a guerrilla organization was passing near the progressive socialist party center, an exchange of fire took place--in which three persons were killed. One of those killed was 'Adil Hasan az-Zubaydi, while the two others belonged to the Al-Fatah. Five other persons were injured.

This clash had no connection with the incident which occurred in Al-Kahluniyah last Sunday. At the same time, it was observed that the Arab Deterrent Forces (ADF) did not intervene during the aforementioned clash between the progressive socialist members and the Al-Fatah organization.

Reports from Ba'labakk indicate that 300 members belonging to the Al-Yarmuk brigade have entered Al-Biqa' through the eastern borders and have taken up positions in the An-Nabi Sbat township near Brital. Informed sources say that these elements were brought in to support the Palestinian elements in the aforementioned area. Fifteen from the Al-Qasimiyah brigade also entered [the area] to protect the headquarters belonging to the Iraqi Ba'th which was opened in Ba'labakk a few days ago. It was also observed that women and children have been recently evacuated from the camps in an orderly and quiet manner.

## Al-Hadath Clash

NC100723 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 0700 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] A well-informed security source said this morning that at 0530 today a clash broke out in Al-Hadath between elements of the Lebanese Army stationed there and elements belonging to the Phalangist Party when elements of the party opened fire on the army position. Heavy arms were used in the clash which extended to Al-Hamra' Street in Al-Hadath. One person was killed and some others were wounded. The army cut off the roads leading to the area; the clashes are still in progress and efforts are being made to contain them.

President's Instructions

NC101029 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic 1000 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] President Ilyas Sarkis has directed his attention to the security situation in Al-Hadath area where a great tension exists following this morning's armed clashes between the army force stationed in the area and armed elements of a local organization. He gave strict instructions for halting the clashes.

The army has cut off all roads leading to the area of the clashes while the political and military quarters concerned are handling the situation.

Security reports received a short while ago indicate that three persons were killed and three others were wounded in these clashes. These reports say that the security situation eased a little but caution prevails in the area while attempts are continuing to contain the deterioration in the security situation.

PALESTINIANS REINFORCING POSITIONS IN BA'LABAKK

NC100703 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Palestinian organizations in Ba'labakk are reinforcing their positions with men and equipment and are setting up new armed positions. Women and children were evacuated from the camps.

ISRAELI PLANES, GUNBOATS RECONNOITERING MOVEMENTS IN SOUTH

NC100704 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 0615 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Latest reports from Southern Lebanon indicate that Israeli planes have continued reconnoitering the Palestinian and leftist movements while Israeli gunboats were carrying out similar operations.

WAVE OF ARRESTS IN HOMS ON 5 SEP REPORTED

NC091836 (Clandestine) Voice of Lebanon in Arabic to Lebanon 1715 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Reports say that the city of Homs has witnessed a widespread wave of arrests. Last Friday, during a large gathering in Homs, security forces arrested a large number of people, including some Lebanese. Later, one Lebanese was released while the others remained under arrest.

## ALGERIA

## BENDJEDID RECEIVES TUNISIA'S MZALI; TALKS BEGIN

LD080047 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 7 Sep 80

[Text] Yesterday evening President Chadli Bendjedid, president of the republic and secretary general of the FLN Party, at the presidential headquarters received Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali, prime minister of the fraternal Tunisian Republic and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party, who began an official visit to Algeria heading an important Tunisian delegation.

Official Algerian-Tunisian talks began afterward. The talks were attended on the Algerian side by Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Central Committee and prime minister, Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the Central Committee and foreign minister, Ali El Kafi, member of the Central Committee and Algerian ambassador to Tunisia, and on the Tunisian side they were attended by Hassan Belkhodja, member of the Political Bureau and foreign minister, 'Umar al-Paythuri, Tunisian ambassador to Algeria.

After the talks President Chadli Bendjedid invited Algeria's guest and the delegation accompanying him to a dinner banquet which was attended by Rabi'h Bitat, member of the Political Bureau and speaker of the National People's Assembly, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Central Committee and prime minister, Col ('Abdalah Bilhushat), member of the Political Bureau and deputy defense minister, Mohamed Ben Yahia, member of the Central Committee and minister of finance [as heard], Belkacem Nabi, member of the Central Committee and minister of energy and petrochemical industries, Abdelhamid Brahimi, member of the Central Committee and minister of planning, (Muhyi ad-din Amimur), member of the Central Committee and adviser at the presidency.

## Mzali Statement

LD081520 Tunis TAP in English 1409 GMT 8 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Algiers, 8 Sep (TAP)--Tunisia's Premier Mzali who arrived Sunday in Algiers on a 3-day official visit was received an hour after his arrival by Algeria's head of state Mr Chadli Bendjedid.

The Algerian president and the Tunisian premier had an hour meeting at the end of which Mr Mohamed Mzali said:

"I held with President Bendjedid a fruitful and brotherly meeting and I am convinced that it will give a new impulse to our cooperation and that the talks I will have with my colleague Mr Abdelghani will meet our two people's yearnings. In addition to the bilateral aspect, our talks centered on questions of mutual interest concerning the Maghreb, the Arab African world and the north-south relations. I finally transmitted to President Benjedid the Tunisian head of state's as well as the government's wish to welcome him in the near future in Tunisia, so that he witnesses the growth achieved by our country and so that dialogue continues between our two countries.

## Joint Working Session

LD082233 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Tunisian Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali and the delegation accompanying him went to the Algerian Government offices where they were welcomed by Algerian prime minister and member of the FLN Central Committee, Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani.

Following a brief talk at the prime minister's office in the presence of both delegations, the two prime ministers went to the cabinet meeting room where they presided over an expanded working session.

It was learned that the joint working session was marked by candor and truthfulness and an identity of views of both sides with regard to all issues discussed. The talks were fraternal and full of optimism with regard to the future of both countries under the umbrella of fraternity and joint cooperation. The talks dealt with several issues relating to the concentration of cooperation in the sphere of secondary and higher education and the exchange of various specialist teachers to meet the Algerian requirements. The two sides reaffirmed the need for coordination in the various spheres of scientific research. They agreed to review the protocol [words indistinct] and trade exchange in an effort to improve the economy in both countries.

Evident at this session also was the political will to continue dialogue and consultation. The two sides agreed on the exchange of visits by the two countries' prime ministers once every 6 months, and to adopt constant consultation between the foreign ministers of both countries. It appears that the two sides agreed also on the convening of the mixed Tunisian-Algerian commission in mid-October.

#### Mzali Departure

LD092358 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] This afternoon, Mohamed Mzali, Tunisian prime minister and secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party and the delegation accompanying him left Houari Boumediene international airport after an official 3-day visit to Algeria. The Tunisian prime minister was seen off by Prime Minister Abdelghani and a number of brother ministers and senior officials of the party and state, and members of the diplomatic corps in Algiers.

#### Joint Communiqué

LD100131 Algiers Domestic Service in Arabic 1900 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Following the Tunisian prime minister's visit, a joint Algerian-Tunisian communiqué was released. It says:

Mr Mohamed Mzali, the secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party and prime minister of the Government of the Tunisian Republic, accompanied by an important delegation, paid an official visit to Algeria from 7 to 9 September 1980. During his stay Mr Mohamed Mzali was received by His Excellency President Chadli Bendjedid, the secretary general of the FLN Party and president of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria. He conveyed to him a message of friendship and fraternity from his brother the great fighter His Excellency President Habib Bourguiba, president of the Tunisian Republic. He expressed to him the feelings of affection and esteem the Tunisian people hold for their brothers, the Algerian people.

This visit comes as part of the fraternal meetings and consultations followed by the two countries and to entrench the historical ties and strengthen the ties of fraternity, friendship and unity of struggle that brought them together and fused them to defend the rights of the nations of the Arab Maghreb and the Arab nation and safeguard its honor and realize the hopes of its masses for liberation and progress. This visit also falls within the framework of implementing the treaty of fraternity and good neighborliness signed in Tunisia on 5 January 1970.

In an atmosphere dominated by fraternity and frankness, Mr Mohamed Mzali held talks with his brother Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani. The members of the two countries' delegations took part in the talks.

The talks dealt with various bilateral relations and ways to develop them and also with conditions in the area, the Arab world, the African Continent and the current international situation. The viewpoints of the two sides were identical on the most important issues which were discussed.

On the bilateral level and out of their belief in the noble character of the relations which link the two fraternal peoples whose roots are buried deep in history and became more entrenched by religion, civilization and joint struggle for sovereignty, honor and development, the two sides expressed the keen desire and resolve of their governments to strengthen the ties between them. Proceeding from this political resolve, they affirmed the need to perfect the forms of cooperation in all fields and strengthen them with whatever agrees with the aspirations of the two fraternal peoples in building a better future. They decided to hold periodic meetings every 6 months at the level of the two prime ministers in either of the two countries, and the first meeting is to be held on 7 February on the occasion marking the anniversary of the Saiqiyat Sidi Yusuf events in which the blood of the two fraternal peoples was intermingled, expressing the extent of their sacrifices and the unity of their struggle and destiny.

They also agreed to activate the joint Algerian-Tunisian committee and to call on it to meet in Tunis on 13 and 14 October and they decided to activate the agreements and treaties concluded between the two countries. They expressed the need to intensify contacts and exchange visits and delegations at various levels.

Proceeding from the belief of the two sides in the imperativeness of continuing the joint work for building the foundation of the greater Arab Maghreb on the basis of fraternity, solidarity, integration and common interests, the two sides hope that the meeting of the African committee of wise men currently held in Freetown will result in finding a peaceful and lasting solution to the Western Sahara issue.

The two sides reviewed the issues of the Middle East and affirmed their commitment to the resolutions of the Baghdad and Tunis summit conferences and their resolve to continue to give complete support to the struggle of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, its sole legitimate representative, for the recovery of their usurped land and rights and the establishment of their national independent state and to continue action for the withdrawal of the Zionists from all the occupied Arab territory including the holy city of Jerusalem. They affirmed that all separate treaties with the Zionist enemy constitute a breach of Arab solidarity and a blow to the struggle of the Arab nation because they perpetuate Zionist occupation and colonization of the land, and they cause great harm to the Palestinian cause and the sacrifices of the Palestinian people and their aspirations to freedom, honor and sovereignty. In this connection the two sides call on all Arab and Islamic states to provide all means for strengthening the resistance of the Palestinian people and the confrontation states and to prevent the Zionist enemy from making holy Jerusalem its capital. They appeal to the world's conscience and to all peace-loving forces to stand up to Zionist plans. The two sides also urge the need to strengthen the hand of the Lebanese Government in opposing the Zionist plans aimed at shattering Lebanon's territorial unity and harm its sovereignty.

The two sides called for turning the Mediterranean into a lake of peace and security. They expressed their resolve to work for removing all the causes of tension in this vital area and establish new foundations of fruitful and honest cooperation for the sake of international peace and security.

And on the African level, the two sides renewed their support for the struggle of the peoples of Namibia and South Africa for their freedom and independence and (sovereignty) and they appealed to the world's conscience to stand up to the policy of racial discrimination and colonialist domination imposed by the white minority in South Africa on the Namibian people. They condemned the repeated racist attacks by the racist regime in Pretoria against the neighboring African countries.

They also underlined the importance of strengthening solidarity and cooperation between Africa and the Arab countries in view of the historical ties that bring them together and because they are fighting one battle against one common enemy. They are spurred by one hope of a future in which there is no domination and exploitation.

The two sides renewed their adherence to the nonaligned movement and their resolve to cooperate closely to safeguard its principles and unity and strengthen its role as an important element that helps to solve the problems facing the international society, contributes to strengthening world peace, and strengthens the effectiveness of the movement to establish a new and fairer international economic system.

The two sides underlined the important role played by the nonaligned movement in the framework of the UN organization and the Group of 77 for establishing new political and economic relations between developing and industrialized countries. The two sides also paid special attention to the deterioration in the international economic situation and they affirmed the need to concert the efforts to change the current economic system and replace it with a new international economic system based on justice and equality among all nations.

The two sides expressed their satisfaction with the positive results that had been realized during this visit and they affirmed the importance of continuing meetings between the two countries at all levels. Mr Mohamed Mzali, the secretary general of the Destourian Socialist Party and prime minister of the Tunisian Republic, expressed his admiration and appreciation for what he had seen during his stay in the way of progress and prosperity in the Algerian region. He also expressed to Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani, member of the Central Committee of the FLN Party and prime minister of the Democratic and Popular Republic of Algeria, and to the Algerian people his grateful thanks and appreciation for the great welcome and hospitality accorded to him and the accompanying delegation.

Mr Mohamed Mzali invited his colleague Mr Mohamed Ben Ahmed Abdelghani to visit Tunisia. He accepted the invitation gratefully and this visit will be followed by a meeting on 8 February 1981 [the anniversary of] Saqiyat Sidi Yusuf.

#### LIBYA

#### AL-QADHDHAFI, AL-ASAD RESUME UNITY TALKS 9 SEP

JN091945 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1915 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli--President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi resumed their talks this evening on the principles upon which the unity state will be established. The members of the Libyan and the Syrian sides attended the meeting.

This meeting was preceded by a 90-minute closed meeting between President Hafiz al-Asad and Col Mu'ammr al-Qadhafi.

## List of Participants

LD091002 Tripoli JANA in English 0854 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Tripoli, September 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY--A closed-door meeting was held yesterday in Tripoli between President Hafiz al-Asad of Syria and Colonel Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi, leader of the great Al-Fatah revolution.

A lengthy meeting was also held and attended from the Libyan side by Staff Major 'Abd as-Salam Jallud, Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the armed forces, Lieutenant Colonel Mustaf al-Khuribbi, Major al-Khuwayldi al-Humaydi, secretaries of liaison and foreign affairs.

From the Syrian side it was attended by Dr. 'Abd ar-Ra'uf al-Kasm, the prime minister; 'Abd al-Halim Khaddam, foreign minister and deputy premier; 'Abd al-Qadri Qaddur, deputy premier for economic affairs; Ahmad Iskandar Ahmad, minister of information; Fayiz Isma'il, member of the Central Committee for the Progressive National Front; Isma'il al-Qadhi, member of the Central Committee for the Progressive National Front and 'Abd al-Karim 'Adi, the minister of state for presidential affairs.

The meeting lasted till the early hours of today. The meeting will be resumed today.

## TEXT OF JOINT DECISION ON DECLARATION OF UNITY

JN101036 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] In accordance with the decision of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party's national and regional commands dated 2 September 1980 and with what was decided by the People's congresses in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya during the extraordinary session of 2-9 September 1980, the revolutionary command [qiyadah thawriyyah] in the Syrian Arab Republic and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriya decides to declare the following:

1. The establishment of one state that will be made up of Libya and Syria and in which authority will be vested in the people.
2. This state will exercise full sovereignty over the two Arab countries, Libya and Syria. This state will have a single identity [shakhsiyya wahidah] on the international level.
3. The two countries' commands will form one revolutionary command.
4. The unitary state [dawlat al-wahdah] will have a general national congress [mu'tamar qawmi 'amm].
5. The unitary state will have one executive power [sultah tanfidhiyah wahidah].
6. The revolutionary command in the two countries will meet to formulate decisions and measures for the implementation of this decision not later than 1 month from the date of its issuance.

Issued in Tripoli, 10 September 1980 [place as heard]

[Signed] President Hafiz al-Asad, Col Mu'ammār al-Qadhafi

## TEXT OF JOINT DECLARATION FORMING UNITARY STATE

JN101127 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0915 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text of Syrian-Libyan declaration issued simultaneously in Damascus and Tripoli 10 September 1980 on the formation of a unitary state between Syria and Libya]

[Text] Proceeding from the basic objectives of the Arab masses throughout the Arab homeland--represented in achieving Arab unity, building socialism and liberating the occupied parts of the Arab homeland; out of the belief that Arab unity is the fate of this nation, in which its future and salvation from its sufferings lie; and in accordance with the resolutions of the national and regional commands of the Arab Socialist Ba'th Party and the decisions made by the people's congresses in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah at their extraordinary session in 1980, the two revolutionary leaderships in Libya and Syria declare the formation of one single state [dawlat wahidah] consisting of the two countries and on the following bases:

1. One single state will enjoy full sovereignty over the two states and enjoy a single identity [shakhsiyyah wahidah] on the international level, which would achieve the complete political, economic, military and cultural unity between the two countries. This also applies to all fields.
2. This state shall have democratic popular institutions that will enable the masses to practice their full role in building their society and future. This state shall shoulder its responsibilities to the effect that the authority belongs to the people. The unitary state shall struggle to set up a socialist, popular and unified society. The authority in this society belongs to the people through their democratic institutions, congresses and popular committees in order to achieve the final freeing from all aspects of hegemony, exploitation and subservience.
3. The all-out Arab revolution is an existing and constant necessity to achieve the Arab nation's objectives in building an Arab socialist, popular and unified society. The revolution in our Arab state is part of the all-out Arab revolution and its policies in all domains that emanate from its general strategy.
4. All the accomplishments achieved and that will be achieved by any Arab state given the present division shall continue to be incapable of being fully developed and to be exposed to mutilation and setback unless these accomplishments are supported and protected by Arab unity. Any danger menacing any Arab part menaces, at the same time, the entire Arab nation.
5. Building socialism, in addition to the fact that it is a necessity stemming from the Arab society's needs, is also a basic means to bring forth the energies of the masses and to deploy them in their battle for unity and against Zionism, imperialism and all factors of backwardness and reaction. Therefore, the struggle for building socialism is a basic issue in the unitary state.
6. This state forms a base for the Arab revolutionary movement.
7. This state is a base and a tool for confronting the Zionist presence in the Arab homeland and for liberating Palestine.
8. The Arab masses are the fence and shield of this state. The revolutionary forces are also its tools to achieve its strategy and objectives.
9. The unitary state, in its capacity as a base hostile to Zionism, imperialism and reaction, is a base for the Arab Palestinian struggle and for the Palestinian revolution, for the Palestinian revolution is a principal group of the Arab revolution's groups.

10. This state shall work to consolidate the pan-Arab Front for Steadfastness and Confrontation in its capacity as a major Arab link in the confrontation of the tripartite Camp David scheme, represented by U.S. imperialism, the Zionist enemy and As-Sadat's agent regime.

11. This state shall work to deploy the Arabs' capabilities and their human, economic and military energies in the arena of the Arab-Zionist struggle. This work stems from the pan-Arab dimensions of this struggle.

12. This state is a nucleus for all-out Arab unity. Consequently, it is open for every Arab state wishing to join its unity and struggling march and to adhere to its principles.

13. This unitary state is a part of the national liberation movement in the world and an ally of forces of socialism and liberation struggling against Zionism, racism, imperialism, colonialism, reaction, injustice and all kinds of exploitation and subservience.

The two revolutionary leaderships in the two Arab countries--Syria and Libya--out of their faith that unity is the road of honor and dignity of the nation, announce these historic bases to the Arab nation, asserting that this state will be the state for all the Arabs struggling for the sake of their issues, fighting for their objectives and building for their future. The two leaderships announce that they will hold a joint meeting to draw up formulae and to adopt measures to implement these bases and principles and to build the unitary state and its popular institutions.

Issued in Tripoli on 10 September 1980 [place as heard]

#### TUNISIAN DELEGATION HOLDS MEETINGS WITH OFFICIALS

LD090953 Tunis L'ACTION in French 3 Sep 80 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed report: "Tunisian Delegation Received by Colonel al-Qadhdhafi"]

[Excerpts] During the reception organized in Tripoli on Sunday evening in honor of the delegations attending the celebrations of the 11th anniversary of 1 September, Col Mu'ammarr al-Qadhdhafi had a long conversation with the Tunisian delegation members and asked Mohamed Ghedira to convey his greetings and best wishes for good health and long life to President Bourguiba.

The Tunisian delegation, comprising Mohamed Ghedira, Political Bureau member and National Farmers' Union president, and Sadok Fayala, Destourian Socialist Party [PSD] foreign relations chief, was given a warm welcome by the Libyan authorities.

Moreover, 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam at-Turayki, Libyan secretary for foreign affairs, had a meeting yesterday morning with Mohamed Ghedira in the presence of Sadok Fayala, and Ezzeddine Mansour, Tunisian charge d'affaires in Tripoli.

Mr at-Turayki said that he was deeply touched by Tunisia's participation in the celebrations marking the 11th anniversary of 1 September and, on Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's behalf, paid a glowing tribute to President Bourguiba and his clear-sighted domestic and foreign policies.

The Libyan secretary reiterated his thanks and his good wishes for success to Prime Minister Mohamed Mzali. Mohamed Ghedira left Tunis for Tripoli on Sunday afternoon. Questioned by a TAP representative shortly before his departure, Mr Ghedira stated that following an invitation sent to the PSD by the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyyah, the supreme combatant asked him to represent Tunisia at the 1 September celebrations in Libya.

TUNISIA

BOURGUIBA CALLS PARTY CONGRESS FOR SPRING 1981

LD041504 Tunis TAP in English 1400 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Text] Tunis, 4 Sep (TAP)--"President Bourguiba decided to convoke in the spring of 1981, a congress of the Destourian Socialist Party (PSD)," said Mr Mohamed Mzali, prime minister and PSD secretary general following a meeting held today with President Bourguiba.

The essential aim of this congress is to study the guidelines of the 5-year plan and the means proper to provide this plan with all human and psychological factors liable to ensure its success, so that Tunisia reaches in the coming decade new steps in the achievement of its development objectives.

FRENCH FOREIGN MINISTER ENDS 2-DAY VISIT

LD051046 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 4 Sep 80

[Excerpts] French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet left Tunis a few hours ago after a 2-day visit during which he headed the French side at the second session of the great Tunisian-French joint commission. On leaving Tunis-Carthage airport, he was seen off by Foreign Minister Hassan Belkhodja; Ta'ib Sahbani, secretary general of the Foreign Ministry; and Hedi Mabrouk, Tunisian ambassador to Paris.

The French foreign minister held a press conference at the Foreign Ministry in La Kasbah yesterday afternoon at which he spoke particularly about Tunisian-French relations, France's Middle East policies, and the north-south dialogue. Speaking about relations between the two countries, Mr Francois-Poncet stressed the readiness of the French Government to help Tunisia realize its planned development projects.

He pointed out, on the other hand, that France will support Tunisia in its dealings with the EEC. Mr Francois-Poncet recalled the main planks of his country's Middle East policy, stressing the communique issued after the Venice summit on the Arab-Israeli conflict [word indistinct] French position on this problem.

BOURGUIBA REPLACES MINISTER OF YOUTH, SPORT

LD051548 Tunis TAP in English 1405 GMT 5 Sep 80

["Pool" item]

[Text] Tunis, September 9 (TAP)--A presidential decree announces that the Tunisian head of state Habib Bourguiba appointed Mr Mohamed Kraiem as youth and sports minister in replacement of Mr Hedi Zghal.

## BURG CALLS FOR IMMEDIATE CONVENING OF STEERING COMMITTEE

TA090619 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English 0400 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] The head of Israel's autonomy negotiating team, Dr Yosef Burg, has written to U.S. autonomy negotiator Sol Linowitz calling on him to immediately convene the steering committee of the autonomy talks. Dr Burg says that delay in getting a three-way meeting started between Israel, Egypt and the United States is being viewed in Israel as a step back from the achievement toward progress in the talks that Linowitz gained during his visit to the Middle East last week. Political observers point out that Israel believes resumption of the autonomy negotiations should get underway as soon as possible and remain separate from discussions about the proposed summit between the leaders of the three countries.

## FOREIGN MINISTER TO VISIT EGYPT, SUBMIT DOCUMENT

TA081409 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] In his talks in Egypt the foreign minister will submit a document prepared by the bureau for coordination of relations between the two countries, detailing the agreements that have been signed but not yet put into effect.

Our political correspondent, Shim'on Schiffer, has learned that the idea of Minister Shamir's visit came about on Saturday evening at a dinner held in honor of 'Ezer Weizman in Cairo. During the dinner, Butrus Ghali commented to our ambassador that President as-Sadat was interested in holding a discussion with Foreign Minister Shamir about the normalization and Israel's complaints that there were agreements that had not been put into effect.

## Jerusalem Views

TA081629 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1600 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir is going to Egypt tomorrow for a round of talks with members of the administration headed by President as-Sadat. The assessment in Jerusalem is that in the near future Egypt will take steps to put several of the clauses of agreements signed between the two countries into operation. Yitzhaq Shamir is going to Cairo against the background of the severe criticism Israel leveled at Egypt because it had not fulfilled its commitments in the sphere of normalization. Here is Shim'on Schiffer:

The signals from Jerusalem reached their objective. President as-Sadat has understood that Egypt went too far in restricting relations with Israel and, fearing that Egypt's credibility and perhaps even the future of the implementation of the peace treaty, are in the balance, As-Sadat instructed Foreign Minister Shamir to be invited to come and discuss the consolidation of the relations between the two countries. This is the prevalent assessment in Jerusalem before Yitzhaq Shamir leaves for Cairo tomorrow.

Egypt also signaled to Washington: We want a continuation of the peace process. Cairo has also admitted that the attempts to come closer to the Arab world over the last few months, at the expense of relations with Israel, have failed for the moment.

Yitzhaq Shamir will present a document in Cairo, prepared by the bureau for the coordination of relations between the two countries, headed by Dr Yosef Hadas. The balance shows that most of the bilateral agreements signed with Egypt have not been put into operation. It appears that the Egyptians will be prepared in the near future to permit food deals between Israeli companies and buyers from Egypt. The authorities there will repeat the promise to send delegations of journalists and senior party personalities here.

Yitzhaq Shamir will ask for the implementation of the agreement on cultural and tourism exchanges. The foreign minister's visit is also intended to improve the atmosphere in the relations with Egypt before the convening of the tripartite summit. The Egyptians, who are not in a hurry at the moment to discuss questions dealing with the establishment of autonomy in the territories, would prefer to discuss the normalization cart to the autonomy horses.

#### Shamir Remarks

TA091046 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 9 Sep 80 p 1

[Arye Tzimuqi report: "Shamir on His Departure for a Talk With As-Sadat: 'I Hope the Foundations Will Be Laid for a Genuine Improvement'"]

[Excerpt] "I hope that in the talks I hold in Cairo the foundations will be laid for a genuine improvement in the relations between the two countries, in all fields," Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir said this morning before leaving for a visit to Egypt at the invitation of Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali. Minister Shamir will leave this afternoon and return tomorrow at noon.

The foreign minister said: "I am not satisfied with the slow speed in the field of normalization, which is what ought to be the most tangible, everyday expression of peace. At the moment this expression is weak and minimal." Yitzhaq Shamir added that he was "going for talks about all the relations between the two countries that signed the peace agreement."

Our correspondent notes that Minister Shamir's invitation to Egypt for talks with President as-Sadat and Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Butrus Ghali about advancing the normalization process is arousing certain hopes for getting this field moving and an improvement in the relations between the two countries.

#### Airport Comments

TA091615 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew 1410 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Israel is opposed to convening a summit meeting instead of resuming the autonomy talks. If the autonomy talks resume such a meeting may be held in the next few months. Our correspondent, Asher Fisch, listened to the foreign minister's remarks at Ben-Gurion Airport this morning prior to his departure for Egypt:

[Begin Shamir recording] I am leaving now for Egypt at the invitation of the minister of state for foreign affairs, Dr Butrus Ghali, to hold talks on the relations between Israel and Egypt. I assume that special emphasis will be put on the issue of normalization between Israel and Egypt. It should be assumed that the problem of the resumption of the autonomy talks might also come up. The Israeli Government hopes the autonomy talks will resume in the very near future. [end recording]

The foreign minister explained Israel's position regarding the autonomy talks and the preparations for a tripartite meeting:

[Begin Shamir recording] There are two different things: the resumption of the autonomy talks which were--as is known--suspended by Egypt and the idea, or proposal, to hold a summit talk. We insist that the autonomy talks should be resumed first. We did not see any reason to justify their suspension. It may be that during the current talks proposals will be made regarding the convening of a summit meeting--we are not opposed to such a meeting--and, in the process of the autonomy talks, such a meeting may be held. [end recording]

## CORRESPONDENT REVIEWS BEGIN'S STATEMENTS AT MEETING

TA091439 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1005 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Political correspondent Shim'on Schiffer discussion with "Midday Newsreel" moderator 'Oded Ben-'Ami on Prime Minister Menahem Begin's meeting with political correspondents on 9 September—live]

[Excerpts] [Ben-'Ami] You are now returning from a meeting that lasted almost 2 hours, the meeting of the political correspondents with the prime minister and defense minister, a meeting in which, so I understand, political and security information was given. What are the main points that you can gather?

[Schiffer] Menahem Begin has stressed again that Israel has made no gestures to Egypt for the resumption of the autonomy talks. We have vigorously insisted that we are not making any gestures. Policy is not gesticulation, as the prime minister put it.

The prime minister dwelt at length on military issues while demonstrating impressive knowledge about the enemy's forces. He said Israel is watching the developments in the north, and occasionally there are reports about Syrian intentions to act against us, then there are other reports that contradict the former ones. About the operations against the terrorists the prime minister and defense minister said: We have abandoned the philosophy of retaliation only. In the future we will do what has to be done to defend our people.

Here are some data about the eastern front as given by the prime minister: Syria has 3,000 tanks, mostly the T-72 and T-62 types. More than 5,000 Soviet experts are assisting the Syrian Army to activate these fighting machines. Syrian pilots have recently started flying the advanced MiG-25 aircraft. Previously this was done by Soviet pilots. The prime minister has disclosed that the Muslim Brotherhood is striking at the Soviet advisers. Smilingly he added: This is good news for the free western world.

Iraq has 2,050 Soviet tanks. Recently the Iraqis purchased 1,200 tank carriers. Israel views this development with concern because these tanks might reach the front line whole and undamaged.

In the defense minister's opinion Saudi Arabia, too, has joined the states that are in direct confrontation with Israel. Israel will continue working against Iraq's intention to develop nuclear arms. We have a number of friends that help us in doing that, the prime minister said, but did not say who these friends were.

About President al-Asad's regime, the prime minister said: Al-Asad's condition is very grave. He is about to be toppled. The Muslim Brotherhood is fighting against him. Recently reports have been received that Al-Asad has given orders to kill a group of Muslim brothers, men, women and children, the prime minister said.

In sum, the prime minister stated: Israel is cautiously watching the developments on the northeastern front.

We should point out, by the way, that Menahem Begin again condemned published reports on the inquiry conducted against Religious Affairs Minister Aharon Abu-Hatzera. He turned down the idea that the minister should go on leave until the inquiry is completed. If it is later determined that he is innocent, shall we see his pardon? the prime minister ironically asked.

[Ben-'Ami] There is a lot of information here and you are telling me that there were also some items of lesser interest discussed by the prime minister.

[Schiffer] Indeed, as with every meeting with the prime minister, there are also lesser topics. The prime minister told us about the shipment of 10 million eggs from Israel to Egypt. In the future, he said, there will be more shipments. In our refrigerated warehouses there is a stock of approximately 90 million eggs. He said: This has been reported to me. I have not counted the eggs. The Egyptians have already informed us that they will be ready to buy another 30 million eggs. And the prime minister concluded: The Egyptians will eat eggs and we will be paid for them.

About Minister Ari'el Sharon's plan to accelerate the autonomy negotiations, the prime minister said that he had a clarification talk with Minister Sharon in the wake of the report broadcast on our morning newsreel program. Minister Sharon has stated that what has been published is inaccurate, the prime minister said, and Sharon has not talked to the correspondent who published this information.

[Ben-'Ami] And this is you, I must point out.

[Schiffer] Yes.

#### HA'ARETZ CITES BEGIN ON RESUMPTION OF TALKS

TA081731 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 8 Sep 80 p 1

['Uzi Benziman report: "Begin: If the Talks Are Not Resumed Until the U.S. Elections, It Will Be a Breach of Agreement and a Breach of Faith"]

[Excerpt] Ministers and senior officials in Jerusalem are asking themselves whether or not the announcement about the resumption of the autonomy talks is merely an election tactic by President Carter. The purpose would be to demonstrate success in the Egypt-Israel negotiations but not to accompany it with practical action, as understood by Israel, during Sol Linowitz's recent visit.

This concern is expressed privately by ministers and senior officials and was echoed yesterday at the Cabinet meeting. Underlying these suspicions felt in Jerusalem is the feeling that Linowitz' announcement about the consent of Israel and Egypt to renew the talks, which has been endorsed by President Carter, was inaccurately interpreted in Israel. Israel assumed that the meaning of this declaration was that the negotiating teams which have so far dealt with autonomy would be reactivated soon, and only subsequently will the contacts over the convening of the summit meeting begin.

From the Egyptian reactions over the last few days it emerges that Cairo sees the move differently: The very fact of the announcement on the resumption of the talks is sufficient and they will not actually be held other than in the format of a technical discussion revolving around the convening of the summit conference.

The differences of opinion between Israel and Egypt were seen on the day that Linowitz announced the resumption of the talks, but in the last 24 hours there have been voices in Jerusalem accusing the U.S. administration of having knowingly helped to create a vagueness on this matter, so that it could carry away a propaganda achievement stemming from the agreement in principle to resume the talks.

Observers said last night that even if Israel suspected at first that the actual goal of the recent U.S. move was dubious, it should have consented to the decision in principle to resume negotiations because As-Sadat has withdrawn from his former decision to suspend the talks. Furthermore, it is in Israel's interest to cooperate with Egypt and with the United States in creating a semblance of "movement" in the framework of the Camp David agreements, in order to stress the validity of these agreements and in order to curb alternative political initiatives (that of the United Nations or of the EEC ministers).

An echo of the suspicions and the disappointment created in Jerusalem was heard yesterday at the cabinet meeting, during the review by Mr Begin and Mr Burg about Linowitz' visit. The prime minister stressed to the ministers the draft announcement on the resumption of talks proposed by Linowitz, according to which at first they referred to the convening of the working teams of the two states to discuss "opportunities" for the resumption of negotiations and then to prepare the summit. Israel turned down this proposal and insisted on a full resumption of the talks, as a condition for its consent to the summit meeting. Linowitz doubted whether As-Sadat would agree to this formula but the president of Egypt did accept it.

The prime minister stressed, however, that difficulties were emerging. It is possible that the negotiations will not resume until the U.S. elections and if this happens it would be a breach of agreement, Begin said.

#### SHAMIR APPEALS TO ITALY ON IRAQI NUCLEAR BOMB

TA071007 Tel Aviv YEDI'OT AHARONOT in Hebrew 7 Sep 80 p 8

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir has recently appealed to his Italian counterpart, asking him to intervene to prevent the supply of Italian know-how to Iraq for the production of a nuclear bomb. In a personal letter to Italian Minister Emilio Colombo, Shamir points to the dangers to stability in the Middle East and to Israel's existence inherent in an Iraqi nuclear bomb.

According to a comprehensive agreement between Italy and Iraq on cooperation in the nuclear sciences, Italy is supplying Iraq with a scientific instrument that may aid in the production of a plutonium bomb. Italy is also giving scientific and technological training to Iraqis working on the nuclear research program.

Foreign Minister Shamir appealed to Colombo on behalf of the friendship formed between them when they both headed their countries' parliaments and took personal action to prevent a nuclear catastrophe in the region.

#### DEPUTY DEFENSE MINISTER VISITS NEGEV AIRBASES

TA080439 Tel Aviv ITIM in Hebrew 1730 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Jerusalem, 8 Sep--The high-quality Negev airfields will be completed by April 1982 and they will be operational. This assessment was made today during Deputy Defense Minister Mordekhay Tzipori's visit to the sites of the airfields being constructed in the Negev. Both airfields are of a high caliber and this is due to the construction companies' use of advanced technological methods and the accumulation of technology and experience Israel has gained during the planning of the airfields.

During the visit he was told that about 400 Israelis are employed today in the Ramon field, about 50 of whom are engineers. There is also a possibility that 70 Israel workers may be employed at the 'Ovda airfield site. The Defense Ministry is shortly to issue a bid for the construction of buildings for the families of standing army personnel who will be living in these bases.

Mr Tzipori, who toured the Ramon and 'Ovda airfield construction sites, heard explanations by the site commanders about what was being done in the field and had a close look at the progress and speed of the work and expressed his satisfaction at the great effort and devotion being invested in the construction of the new airfields by the workers.

Taking part in the tour were the head of the airfield authority, Brig Gen Moshe Bar-Tov, the head of the U.S. airfield authority, Brigadier General Hartung, and the representative of the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers at the project, Brigadier General Wall.

## DEPARTMENT HEAD NOTES PLANS FOR MORE SETTLEMENTS

TA101053 Tel Aviv HA'ARETZ in Hebrew 10 Sep 80 p 3

[Yehuda Litani report on interview with Matityahu Drobles, head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department--time and place not given]

[Excerpts] Which settlements are to be established soon in the West Bank? Head of the Jewish Agency's Settlement Department Matityahu Drobles cites Teqo'a B (near Gush 'Etzyon), Elqana B (near Ari'el in the center of Samaria), Shavey-Shomron B (in western Samaria, near Qaddum). Drobles also lists two additional settlements in the Rehan bloc (in north-western Samaria, west of Janin) within the boundaries of the West Bank as well as another three settlements in the Rehan bloc within the boundaries of the green line. A settlement called Mitzpe Guvrin (at the bottom of Mount Hebron) will also be established within the green line.

The head of the Settlement Department said that additional settlements scheduled to be erected now are being examined by the ministerial committee on security affairs. Drobles said: We will add more settlements and it is not important whether it is four or seven settlements. According to him, what should be done in the next year until the elections is not to erect one or four additional settlements but to "entrench and strengthen all the settlements, particularly in Judaea, Samaria and the Gaza Strip."

Of the 57 settlements which Drobles proposed to establish in the territories immediately after assuming his post over 2 years ago, 44 have already been established. "Now," Drobles emphasized, "we want to strengthen the existing settlements. The number of additional new settlements is less important to us; one number or another does not make any difference." According to Drobles, the number of settlers in Judaea and Samaria, including the Jordan Valley, is about 18,000 people (there are about 7,500 settlers on the Golan Heights and about 500 settlers in the Gaza Strip).

Regarding the relationship between the next election campaign and the issue of the settlements Drobles said: "Elections are scheduled to be held within 13 months or maybe earlier. This fact should be taken into consideration. Therefore, I think it is our duty--in case there is a change in power and regardless of who the new rulers turn out to be--to do our best so that they cannot change the settlement map in Judaea, Samaria, Gaza, the Golan Heights and in the Jericho area where we have already established three out of the six settlements to be established there. Thus we will energetically attempt to strengthen the settlements, to enable Jews to make a living in those places, to begin constructing permanent buildings in the settlements and to complete the infrastructure plans and the explicit planning of the settlements. Were we to carry this out--notwithstanding a change in power--these settlements would remain there forever."

## WEST BANK DELEGATION INVITED TO SOVIET UNION

TA100531 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] Another delegation of senior personalities from Judaea and Samaria has been invited to the Soviet Union without the PLO's agreement. Our correspondent, Pinhas 'Inbari, reports that this step hints at Soviet rapprochement to the European initiative. This time, both pro-Jordanian and communist figures have been invited. These include the mayors of Bethlehem and Al-Birah. The PLO may ban the delegation's departure.

## OAU CONFERENCE ON WESTERN SAHARA MEETS IN FREETOWN

## Morocco Rules Out Polisario Talks

AB081828 Paris AFP in English 1728 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Excerpts] Freetown, 8 Sept (AFP)--Morocco and the Polisario Front, the belligerents in the war for control of the former Spanish Sahara, both seemed to be sticking to their guns as delegates arrived here for tomorrow's Organisation of African Unity (OAU) partial summit called to resolve the Sahara issue.

This week's meeting of the OAU's committee of wise men, which groups the presidents of Nigeria, Sierra Leone, Guinea, Sudan, Tanzania and Mali, was one of the outcomes of this year's OAU summit conference where the future of the Western Sahara was last debated.

Moroccan Foreign Minister M'Hamed Boucetta told AFP here that his delegation intended to provide details of the real causes (of the Saharan conflict), and hopes members of the committee will be able to halt the aggression against Morocco.

Polisario Secretary General Mohamed Abdelaziz meanwhile said in a statement that he hoped Morocco would use the conference to begin sincere negotiations with the Government of the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic (SDAR).

Mr Boucetta said that as far as he was concerned the committee's brief, as defined at Freetown (during the OAU summit), consists in providing a peaceful atmosphere which would open the way for constructive discussions between the main parties involved, Morocco and Algeria. (Algeria, an original supporter of the Polisario Front, provides one of the borders to the disputed territory.)

The Moroccan Government is flying in a 160-strong delegation of representatives of the Western Saharan people belonging to three pro-Moroccan movements, the Adsario, Puns, and Morehob, but Mr Boucetta apparently ruled out any possibility that they would hold direct talks with Polisario representatives, saying that this would serve no purpose.

OAU Secretary General Edem Kodjo was already in Freetown tonight, but heads of state taking part in the mediation conference were expected to arrive only later this evening or early tomorrow.

## 9 Sep Opening of Meeting

AB092025 Paris AFP in English 1815 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Jean-Paul Dufour]

[Excerpt] Freetown, Sierra Leone, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity's committee on the Western Sahara began its meeting here today without a public opening ceremony. A Moroccan source said this reflected Morocco's refusal to sit down with its opponents in the armed conflict the Polisario Front guerrillas.

The committee--made up of representatives of Sudan, Tanzania, Mali, Guinea and Nigeria and chaired by the current OAU chairman, President Siaka Stevens of Sierra Leone--met behind closed doors for 75 minutes and then adjourned until tomorrow. No statement was made afterwards.

It is the committee's fourth meeting since its creation two years ago, and the meetings have always begun with a short public session at which the OAU chairman speaks and one committee member responds. All concerned parties to the dispute generally have been present at these sessions, except Morocco, which is attending its first meeting here.

The unofficial Moroccan source said that the Moroccans would not attend the same session as the Polisario men, who Rabat has called Algerian mercenaries unrepresentative of the Saharan people.

#### All Concerned Parties To Be Heard

AB092032 Paris AFP in English 1902 GMT 9 Sep 80

[By Jean-Paul Dufour]

[Excerpt] Freetown, Sierra Leone, 9 Sep (AFP)--The Organization of African Unity's Committee on the Western Sahara began its meeting today by deciding to hear from all the parties to the dispute that are here, including Morocco and the Polisario Front, which are fighting for control of the territory.

OAU spokesman Peter Onu said after the 75-minute closed session that all concerned parties would be heard beginning tomorrow, "in alphabetical order." The OAU Secretariat said these parties included Morocco, the Polisario, Algeria, Mauritania and 10 pro-Moroccan Saharan organizations.

#### AFRICAN DEVELOPMENT BANK PRESIDENT DISCUSSES OBJECTIVES

AB041830 Abidjan FRATERNITE MATIN in French 4 Sep 80 p 4

[Text] The new president of the African Development Bank (BAD) was installed last Monday by the Ivorian Minister of Economy, Finance and Plan, Mr Abdoulaye Kone, the current chairman of the organization's board of governors. We give you today a text of the important statement made during this ceremony by Mr Mung 'Omba [the new BAD president]. The statement is of the utmost importance because the new boss of the BAD, who is aware of the danger which hunger represents for our continent's development, promised to do his best to reduce the effects of this calamity.

[Mung 'Omba] No one can manage the group of the African Development Bank effectively if he is insensitive to the problems of poverty and hunger in our continent. However brilliant they may be, our development plans would be meaningless in the turbulent decade and to a generation which must face serious problems of hunger, drought and disease unless we have devoted leaders and dynamic institutions which can mobilize the necessary resources. It is necessary that we give serious attention to the difficult social problems created by the galloping inflation and unemployment, to the high death rate due to deadly diseases and hunger and especially to our governments' frustrated hopes as far as development is concerned and to their despair.

If the BAD group is to remain an effective and appropriate instrument for the solution and control of some of the problems facing us, we must define our future policies, priorities and objectives so that we may be able to meet these challenges.

Many of our governments will be able to tackle more effectively the social crises engendered by poverty if we can play a significant and effective role within the limits of our resources. Our top priorities include the problems of the serious shortage of food and the calamities represented by drought and disease which have devastated vast regions in the African Continent, leaving behind only human suffering and misery. Neither myself nor my colleagues will confine ourselves to meditating on the problems, nor shall we be satisfied with theoretical solutions presented on paper while millions of men, women, children and even livestock are dying slowly and cruelly because of hunger and disease.

It is necessary that serious attention should be given urgently to the difficult problems of economic development facing the young independent states. They urgently need development funds and basic skills to reduce the difficulties they must overcome in order to survive. It is also necessary to encourage research in many fields relating to our progress and our development planning. Our priorities and objectives during the next 5 years must not aim only at the search for practical and concrete solutions to these difficult problems; they must also aim at a closer identification of our institutions with our continent's development aspirations.

In doing this, we should not expect easy solutions; we must not venture to dream. All we are asking for is that we should be given more assistance to enable us to create a better society for our peoples within the framework of the responsibilities and mandate you have entrusted to us. The board of governors, which held its annual general assembly in June this year, seems to have resolutely turned our institutions toward the future. Our policies and programs of activity must henceforth be in conformity with the directives and the continent's development objectives defined by the heads of state and government during the special OAU summit meeting held in Lagos last April.

As far as the bank is concerned, the governors have encouraged the continuation of the 1977-1981 5-year program now under execution and reaffirmed their wish to insure the execution of a financial program which will be three times as important as the one planned for the period. Concerning the FAD [African Development Fund], the governors took note of the start of the second general reconstitution of resources to cover the 1979-1981 3-year program of operations now under execution and authorized the opening of negotiation for the third general reconstitution of resources to cover the period beginning in January 1982.

For his part, the governor representing the Federal Republic of Nigeria has announced his government's decision to reconstitute the Nigerian special fund with a new endowment of 50 million naira. Finally, in order to guarantee the best chances of success for the future, the board of governors has insisted on the need to adapt and strengthen the administrative and technical structures of our institutions, and especially to review, clarify and, if necessary, complete the regulations and procedures governing relations between the various organs of the African Development Bank.

It is our duty to continue and complete the 1977-1981 program, to continue in the next few months the effective preparation of the program due to begin in January 1982 and to insure its effective launching. To do this, we must see to the continued harmonization of internal and external working relations, the strengthening of our external relations, the modernization of the necessary equipment and the reasonable competitiveness of the working conditions we offer. Mr Chairman, in the execution of this mandate, we are aware of the importance of the support and cooperation we must obtain from all the members of the board of governors and of the administrative council. We cannot successfully perform our task without this support. We will look for and rely on this support.

## ETHIOPIA

## EPLF ACCUSES ELF OF POLICY OF LIQUIDATION

LD091318 Kuwait KUNA in English 1136 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Kuwait, Sep 9 (KUNA)--An Eritrean group accused another of implementing a liquidation policy against its units "as such, serving the interests of the Ethiopian enemy."

The Eritrean Popular Liberation Front [EPLF] said in a press release handed to KUNA office Tuesday, that the Eritrean Liberation Front [ELF]--its Revolutionary Council--is waging a war against the EPLF units in Danlalia and the Nacfa-Afabet line.

The EPLF said the Revolutionary Council had ignored previous appeals to end the battles and continued its attacks which began on August 29. It said that these attacks were increasing and the situation was worsening. The EPLF appealed "to our brothers and friends of the Eritrean revolution to help stop these military attacks by the Revolutionary Council of the ELF on our units and to increase their initiative to help unify the two organisations."

## UGANDA

## PAULO MUWANGA ADDRESSES NEWSMEN ON ELECTION PREPARATIONS

LD052030 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1700 GMT 5 Sep 80 EA

[Text] The Electoral Commission has informed the Military Commission that it is not in a position to draw up a reliable timetable which can be strictly adhered to before election materials and equipment arrive in the country and the necessary amendments to the Constitution and the National Assembly Elections Act are effected.

This was disclosed today by the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Paulo Muwanga, when he was addressing newsmen at his office in parliament building in Kampala. Mr Muwanga said the Electoral Commission stated this in a letter replying to a request from the interparty meeting of 14 August this year to produce a revised timetable for the forthcoming general elections, bearing in mind that the elections will not be held later than the 30th of this month.

In the letter, signed by its secretary, Mr (Vincent Tokono), the Electoral Commission stressed that it is not in a position to draw up a reliable timetable before the election materials and equipment, including vehicles necessary for the major activities, have been delivered in the country and the necessary amendments to the Constitution and the National Assembly elections act have been effected. But the letter added that the Electoral Commission has already drawn up a provisional timetable which could not be implemented because of the (?two) reasons and would not like to repeat this mistake. However, he emphasized that the Electoral Commission was doing everything it can through the appropriate authorities and institutions to procure the required materials and equipment.

The letter added that when the materials required for the registration of voters are received, the commission will announce the day when registration will start even before it comes out with a timetable taking care of the whole range of activities for general elections.

Before reading the letter to newsmen the chairman of the Military Commission, Mr Muwanga, reiterated the commitment of the Military Commission to hold general elections giving the people of Uganda the opportunity to have a popularly-elected government.

We shall continue, he declared, to give the Electoral Commission every possible assistance including making adequate security arrangements to enable them to (?present) their constitutional roles in making preparations for holding the general elections. He later said there had been consultations with friendly foreign governments to request their assistance in the forthcoming general elections and the response from them, as the one of the commonwealth secretariat, has been encouraging.

Mr Muwanga (?destroyed) once and for all the prevailing rumors to the effect that the Military Commission is thwarting the holding of the elections because it intends to install to power one of the political parties. He also dismissed the impression which has been created in the newspapers and elsewhere that elections cannot possibly be held as scheduled because there are no apparent visible signs. Mr Muwanga made it that a change of the date of holding elections is not a matter for the Military Commission, which will give reasons for such a delay. In this connection, Mr Muwanga said it would be utterly wrong for any political party to attribute a change of date of elections to the Military Commission. Therefore, he declared, information, including rumors by certain elements here and abroad implying that the Military Commission is out to thwart the birthrights of Ugandans to elect a government of their choice is, to say the least, ill-intentioned, misleading and meant to create distrust between the people and the Military Commission. Mr Muwanga said the Military Commission has done everything humanly possible and will continue to do so in order to enable Ugandans to select a government of their choice.

The steps already taken by the Military Commission to implement the electoral processes include the publication of the census results in order to determine the population distribution without which it would not be possible to demarcate constituencies and establish the population quota for parliamentary constituencies. It also make possible the appointment of members of the Electoral Commission. In this exercise the four main political parties were fully consulted on the membership and their concurrence obtained on the appointments. The electoral commission is the main machinery for conducting and supervising the entire process of the general election in the country. The government has also undertaken to provide necessary funds, estimated to be 100 million shillings, to meet the costs of holding the elections. In addition, the government has continually been holding meetings with representatives of political parties in order to monitor the progress and, where possible, advise the commission of its work. Further, an interparty legal ad hoc committee was formed to advise the electoral commission on legal aspects of the elections. Mr Muwanga told newsmen that there has never been any disagreement with political parties during several meetings the Military Commission has held with them. It is regrettable, though, he added, to know that some members of political parties have, after these meetings, expressed views in complete contrast to what they expressed during the meetings.

At the last meeting of the political parties, the interparty legal ad hoc committee was charged with the responsibility of issuing their full report on legal matters concerned with the election. Their report is expected to be received shortly.

On the role of the press, Mr Muwanga said the Military Commission feels that the press has a vital and positive role to play in informing and educating the general public, especially at this time, to exercise their voting rights. In this respect, he added, the Military Commission will spare no effort to give the press relevant information which shall be conveyed to the public in an effort to prepare them to vote. He appealed to the press to desist from creating unwarranted stories which are likely to mislead the public and (?belittle) the importance of the general elections.

The news conference was also attended by the two members of the Military Commission, Maj Gen Tito Okello and Colonel Maluri; the minister of public service and Cabinet affairs, Mr Okwenje; of information and broadcasting, Dr Anyoti; of local administration, Mr Bibandi Sali; and of state for supplies, Dr (Kuria).

## CHAD

## AFP REVIEWS MILITARY, POLITICAL SITUATION IN NDJAMENA

AB092155 Paris AFP in French 1525 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpt] Ndjamen, 9 Sep (AFP)--The chances of a peaceful settlement of the Chadian crisis are slimmer than ever before because of the renewed firing of heavy artillery in Ndjamen by the coalition supporting President Oueddei Goukouni and the preparations by the opposing party, belonging to Mr Hissein Habre, to launch a series of attacks, informed observers from the Chadian capital have indicated.

As a matter of fact, the forces of Mr Goukouni have been pounding the African quarter held by Mr Habre's Armed Forces of the North (FAN) day and night without break for 2 weeks, thus claiming numerous victims among the civilian population.

Early last week, the government forces attacked the FAN customs post on the bank of the Chari River in order to be able to watch over the Route du Charbon, which is currently the only road connecting the whole African quarter area to Kousseri in Cameroon. These forces were forced to retreat, however, when faced with the violent counterattack mounted by Mr Hissein Habre's followers. On Saturday fighting broke out around the presidency, occupied by the forces of Mr Goukouni.

At any rate, the number of shells fired into the town tends to confirm various reports that the leader of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CDR), Mr Acyl Ahmat (pro-Libyan Arab), has recently received substantial quantities of ammunition, which were unloaded at Dougouia (60 km northwest of Ndjamen) by heavy transport planes. This news was confirmed by several followers of Mr Goukouni, who have also admitted that Mr Ahmat's CDR is taking over from Mr Goukouni's Popular Armed Forces (FAP) at Farcha (the northwest suburb where all the factions supporting President Goukouni's government are based).

The majority of Touba fighters, who have been loyal to President Goukouni for a very long time, have returned to the north in a demonstration of their weariness in seeing the war become interminable. The majority of FAP elements currently operating in Mr Goukouni's camp are young men who were recruited last year in Ndjamen.

For their part, Mr Hissein Habre's FAN forces, which have become more and more certain of their victory, are actively engaged in preparations to launch a series of important attacks. It was learned that several engineers are running shifts in their workshops, where two new bulldozers shielded with reinforced concrete are under construction.

Observers noted that on the diplomatic front, whatever the case may be, Mr Hissein Habre's current tour of West Africa could make the FAN decide to intensify the armed struggle, because Mr Habre will have proved to the African heads of state that he was willing to enter into negotiations while his opponents continue to show their hostility, the observers explain.

## ZAIRE

## PRESIDENT MOBUTU MEETS WITH NEW EXECUTIVE COUNCIL

AB052145 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1601 GMT 5 Sep 80

[Text] Kinshasa 5 Sep (AZAP)--The founding president of the MPR [Popular Movement for the Revolution], president of the republic, Citizen Mobutu Sese Seko, this morning delivered a lecture of high revolutionary significance during the familiarization meeting he had with a full representation of his associates of the Executive Council at Mount Ngaliema on Friday, from (?1100) to noon.

This was indicated by the spokesman of the Executive Council, Citizen Elebe Ma Ekonzo, in his report to the press.

The president of the republic first of all welcomed the new state commissioners who met for the first time today, and asked that the action already undertaken by the Executive Council since the beginning of the year be continued with more dynamism, commitment and readiness in order that the present team, which has been described as the challenge team, might prove this by their actions. He then stressed three basic points: The meaning of responsibility which should characterize each state commissioner, discipline and respect for the hierarchy, and finally the meaning of the oath his associates of the Executive Council swore.

Concerning the first point, that is, the meaning of responsibility, the founding president asked the state commissioners to have in hand and master not only their respective departments, but also the organizations placed in their custody, whatever they may be. He advised them to exhibit exemplary behavior in all circumstances, to be true statesmen.

On the second point, that is discipline and the meaning of the hierarchy, the founding president laid down new methods for work and collaboration within the sphere of the Executive Council. It will no longer be admissible that the first state commissioner should be kept ignorant of the actions undertaken by the different departments in carrying out governmental programs. Everything has to pass through the first state commissioner. The parallel hierarchy, as the founding president himself calls it, will no longer be tolerated within the Executive Council. It is precisely on this subject that the first state commissioner, Citizen Nguza Karl I Bond, will hold a meeting with all secretaries of state, at the Hotel du Conseil on Saturday, 6 September 1980, at 1000 hours, in order to insure that these new instructions are known at all departmental levels.

Unity of command is once again sacred therefore, not only within the Executive Council but also in the regions, where the governors must oversee and master everything, even the services which mistakenly claim to depend on Kinshasa.

Finally, the founding president reminded the state commissioners of their oath: allegiance to the father of the nation, obedience to the Constitution and the laws of the country and loyalty through all tests. He talked at length on the oath of his associates to refrain from any commercial activity, an oath which should not be a sham declaration.

On the other hand, he encouraged them to undertake agricultural activities which restore to the statesman all their reputation and credibility.

Prior to this, the founding president had urged the state commissioners to continue the minimum agricultural program without fail, in order to create abundance, fight the rise in prices and to insure happiness for the militants of the Popular Movement for the Revolution.

#### BRIEFS

WORLD BANK FUNDS--Kinshasa, 5 September (AZAP)--The Executive Council and the World Bank have just signed a joint financial agreement worth 38 million zaires for the construction of the Boma-Tshela road at Mayombe in lower Zaire. Work on the road will begin at the end of September and will last for 2 years. [Kinshasa AZAP in French 1315 GMT 5 Sep 80 AB]

BELGIAN ASSISTANCE--Kinshasa, 3 Sep (AZAP)--Belgium will make studies on improving Kinshasa's power grid and electrifying the railway line from here to the Zairian port of Matadi, Zaire's news agency reported today. It said that two agreements to this effect were signed yesterday by Zaire's secretary of state for international cooperation, Lengema Dulia, and the Belgian ambassador, J.P. van Bellinghen. [Text] [Paris AFP in French 1606 GMT 3 Sep 80 AB]

## BENIN

## KEREKOU CONFERS WITH TOGOLESE, GUINEAN FOREIGN MINISTERS

AB082030 Paris AFP in English 1859 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Cotonou, 8 Sep (AFP)--The Guinean and Togolese foreign ministers held talks here today with Benin President Mathieu Kerekou, and observers said later that it was likely they discussed the creation of a proposed African peace-keeping force for Chad.

Anani Juma Akakpo-Ahianyo (Togo) and Abdoulaye Toure (Guinea) made no statement after their meeting with Colonel Kerekou, but they have been involved in previous mediation attempts with leaders of the opposing factions in Chad's drawn-out civil war, while Benin, with Congo and Guinea, has been asked to provide troops for the peace-keeping contingent.

[Words indistinct] visit to the Chadian capital, Ndjamena, at the weekend and were reported to have met President Queddei Goukouni.

Reports from Ndjamena said that they were believed to have pressed Mr Goukouni to take part in a new round of talks with his opponent, former Defence Minister Hissain Habre, in Lagos. The Lagos talks had provisionally been set for the end of last month but never took place.

## GHANA

## ACCRA COMMENTS ON ECONOMIC RECOVERY, SECRETARY MOOSE'S VISIT

AB091640 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Station commentary]

[Text] Never before has the world been in greater need of cooperation between the developing and the developed nations as in this last quarter of a momentous century. Events of the past decade have shown that we are not living in a world of interdependence. No country, whether rich or poor, can go it alone. Thus, unless the rich nations step up their assistance in the socio-economic development of the poor nations, the world shall know no peace. The instability of the Third World nations due to economic hardship will always pose a serious threat to world peace. Whether one likes it or not, Ghana is one of the most important nations of the Third World. Developments here are therefore bound to have repercussions on other parts of the world. Politically awake at a very early stage, Ghana led the way in the fight against colonialism and oppression and was responsible for the events which transformed the political map of Africa in the 1960's and after.

Mismanagement of the economy after independence, particularly during the period of military rule, has, however, brought untold suffering to the nation. Ghanaians lost that bubbling confidence which was their lot 23 years ago. The world also lost confidence in the ability of the Ghanaian to manage his own economy. The dark cloud started clearing only when the new civilian government of the PNP [People's National Party] led by Dr Hilla Limann took office on 24 September last year. The Limann administration, after 1 year, has succeeded in winning confidence for Ghana abroad and is battling against heavy odds no doubt to rebuild the shattered economy. The new respect Ghana has won abroad is a major step on the road to Ghana's economic recovery. Even though the administration is doing its best to resuscitate the economy, much cannot be achieved without support and assistance from our friends abroad.

It is in this light that one must view the visit last week of a six-man delegation from the West German Ministry of Economic Cooperation and the U.S. assistant secretary of state for African affairs, Mr Richard Moose, who is the highest-ranking U.S. official to visit Ghana since the inauguration of the third republic. The U.S. and West Germany are two of the giants of the industrialized world. We need their assistance if we are to make any remarkable headway in our economic war. The Germans have been active participants in our economic development. The United States is also an old friend, and their contribution to Ghana's economic development is enormous and must be appreciated. If the utterances of Mr Moose and the leader of the German delegation Dr (Eimann), are anything to go by, then one can say that Ghana is now in the good books of the industrialized world. Their impressions of Ghana, from what they said, were very favorable. Both were convinced in their belief that Ghana is on the way to economic recovery and stability. We can only hope that the assurances to seek support from international financial institutions for Ghana will be translated into reality.

Our ability to pay over 120 million credits of our external debt during the past 12 months should also assure our foreign friends that we are credit-worthy, responsible and determined once more to move ahead.

## LIBERIA

## DOE RESTATES GOVERNMENT POLICY ON EXECUTIONS, FOREIGN AID

AB091010 Monrovia Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Address to the nation by Head of State Samuel Doe--recorded]

[Text] My fellow citizens, my fellow partners in progress: A little over a week ago it became necessary for us all to address ourselves to certain burning issues that affect the well-being and security of our country and people. We therefore proceeded to propose very clear and effective measures in this regard. We said then that all antirevolutionary elements and others who attempt to undermine the security of our country will be crushed. This statement still stands. We also indicated that there will be no visits to [word indistinct] by unauthorized persons. There are reasons for making such a decision.

While on our recent visit to Grand Bassa County, we again announced that if it becomes necessary to resume executions to secure the safety of our country, the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government will not shirk its responsibility to preserve our revolution. I shall never retract this statement.

We have noted since our revolution and more so these very recent times that some elements of our struggle have started to misinterpret certain of our pronouncements to promote their own designs. But it is now clear that they have and continue to look for opportunities to discredit our efforts and spread baseless rumors to intimidate and incite our people. They have now undertaken to give misrepresentations to our pronouncements in a manner which bears no relation to our intentions or even to our remarks as we utter them. We have always declared that this is the time of the people, and with our eyes now wide open to detect those working against us, we will insure that no such moves succeed. However, as it is consistent with our policy to keep our citizens informed on any development in our nation, we see fit at this time to speak on the issues and make some clarifications on the misinterpretations which our enemies, both local and foreign, have given to our pronouncements regarding executions.

As you will recall, the PRC government came to power not to continue the suppression of our people but to release them from the chains of oppression and provide them with a full and meaningful life. In fact, since our ascension to power we have stated over and again, that our prime responsibility is to restore to the Liberian people those basic rights, guaranteeing them as human beings and citizens of this republic. These include among others: The right of equal treatment before the law, the right to be considered innocent until proven guilty in a competent court of law, the right to being represented by oneself or by a counsel, and finally, the right to life itself, and I emphasize, the right to life itself.

As a demonstration of our commitment to this objective, we announced shortly after taking power that there is to be a complete stop to executions of all political prisoners, and I must indicate here that we still stand for that commitment and will continue to maintain that position. However, as you know, we have reconstituted the court system of Liberia, and have not yet abolished the punishment of political offenders against the state. In due course all of these laws will be reviewed and where found unfit for our society they will be dropped. But until such action is taken, we require and expect that all will respect those laws, and if anyone is found in violation of any, including capital offenses, the full force of the law will be brought on him. This was a conference in which I talked in clear terms, but since our statement, certain individuals, both local and foreign, have taken on their own to make certain wrong interpretations which we feel dutybound to correct. Although there are legitimate reasons why we made this statement, I must stress, however, they they were not intended to frighten law abiding, patriotic, loyal citizens and our foreign friends.

We would like to emphasize further that the PRC government is committed to creating a conducive and secure atmosphere for the prospering of the free enterprise system, and a society in which the well-being of our people will be our chief concern. We will continue to guarantee the protection of our citizens as well as of all foreigners residing within our borders from harassment, intimidation and injustices. We trust that no attempt will be made to cause us to act otherwise.

My fellow citizens, as to why it has become necessary to clarify my recent pronouncement on executions, I should like to use this opportunity to react to certain reports also circulated here and abroad by some reactionary elements opposed to our revolution that secret executions are being carried out by the PRC government. Let me assure you with all sincerity that these reports are completely false and are willfully intended to damage the image of our government and breed disunity and confusion among our people. At no time since the ascendancy of the PRC government have there been any secret executions. We believe that violators of the law should be punished openly. Ours is the people's government and not one by secrecy, for any government which operates this way is a minority government which cannot stand the test of time.

Permit me to digress for a moment to express thanks to all friendly governments that have given us moral, material and diplomatic support since our popular revolution. However, while we appreciate the efforts of our traditional friends, we are disappointed over the level of assistance thus far received from them. Our traditional friends are quite aware of our problems, many of which are [words indistinct] of the state. Yet many who call themselves our friends have not gone beyond token assistance. Their interests, which we continue to protect in Liberia, require them to do more.

As we continue to stand by the principle of genuine nonalignment, I must make it known that if more serious efforts are not made at increasing the levels of assistance given us by our traditional friends, more especially [few words indistinct] then we have no alternative but to seek aid from other sources that are prepared to help us. Finally, we would like to reassure all our own people, our friends abroad and those residing in our country, that the PRC government is committed to the building of a new country where everyone is required to play an active role. We will continue to create a healthy atmosphere for foreign investment and we will insure that the laws of the country are only followed so that peace, harmony, freedom and justice will prevail throughout our world. In the cause of the people, the struggle continues. Thank you.

RADIO ELWA NAMES FORMER OFFICIALS RELEASED BY DOE

AB091827 Monrovia Radio ELWA in English 1755 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Head of state Doe today released four officials of the deposed Tolbert government who were detained following the April 12 coup.

They are: Former Information Minister J. Jenkins Peal, former Justice Minister (Lawrence A. Monger), LEC [expansion unknown] Managing Director (Samuel M. Bennet) Jr, and (Harper S. Baily), member of the House of Representatives.

Master Sergeant Doe told the former officials that it was not the intention of government to keep good citizens in jail but it was necessary to detain some of them for security reasons. He reiterated that prisoners will not be released because people come to me [few words indistinct] and ask that they be set free. I have my own free will to do so. The head of state said this was no time for discrimination; therefore, we should all try together to build our country. Master Sergeant Doe then warned the former officials to stay out of politics and remain in the country to contribute toward its reconstruction.

The men, in separate remarks, thanked head of state Doe for releasing them and assured him of their support for the PRC [People's Redemption Council] government. The head of state was accompanied to the post stockage by the cochairman of the PRC, Maj Gen Thomas Weh Syen; the speaker of the PRC, Brig Gen Nathan Poldiear Jr, and the armed forces commanding general, Thomas G. Quiwonkpa.

#### NIGERIA

##### CZECHOSLOVAKIA URGED TO REDRESS TRADE BALANCE

AB082240 Lagos Domestic Service in English 2100 GMT 8 Sep 80

[Text] Nigeria and the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic have agreed to improve their trade relations, economic and technological links. This was stated at the inaugural session of the Nigerian-Czechoslovak joint commission for economic and technical cooperation held in Lagos today.

At the opening address, the honorable minister for national planning, Mrs Adenike Oyagbola, noted that Czechoslovak organizations have been involved in the economic development of Nigeria in a number of fields, especially with regard to the supply for machinery and equipment. Mrs Oyagbola brought into focus the existing trade imbalance against Nigeria and urged the Czechoslovak Government to adopt a more equitable balance in its economic relations with Nigeria. She said that this could be done through the establishment of industries on a joint basis to manufacture in Nigeria goods that we now import from other countries. The minister urged that both countries should consolidate existing areas of cooperation between them and initiate positive action in other areas of interest.

##### METHODS FOR CONSERVING FOREIGN EXCHANGE REPORTED

AB091542 Paris AFP in English 1235 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] Lagos, 9 Sep (AFP)--Nigeria saved 67 million naira (about 120 million dollars) in foreign exchange during the first half of this year as a result of the comprehensive import supervision scheme introduced last year, the weekly BUSINESS TIMES reported today.

The BUSINESS TIMES, quoting Central Bank sources, said that the savings resulted from direct price reductions advised by the Swiss company involved in pre-shipment inspection of goods bound for Nigeria, as [word indistinct] and quantity controls, and the repatriation of commissions that Nigerian middlemen would otherwise have banked abroad. Essential raw materials, spare parts and books have been removed from the original list of goods covered by the inspection scheme, which was introduced both to curb sharp practices on the Nigerian foreign trade market and to protect the country's foreign exchange.

The Central Bank pays inspection fees.

## MOZAMBIQUE

## PRESIDENT SAMORA MACHEL PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO BULGARIA

For Sofia reportage on the visit to Bulgaria by President Samora Machel, see the Bulgaria section of the 9 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

## NAMIBIA

## NUJOMA INTERVIEWED ON UN PROPOSALS, FOREIGN INTERFERENCE

LDO80755 Madrid EL PAIS in Spanish 26 Aug 80 p 7

[Domingo del Pino interview in Luanda with South-West African People's Organization leader Sam Nujoma: "Sam Nujoma: An Angolan-Style Socialism for Namibia"--date not specified]

[Excerpt] Question: What is the stance of the South-West African People's Organization [SWAPO] with respect to the latest UN proposals?

Answer: Since the United Nations adopted Resolution 435, SWAPO has supported it. Our stance is clear. We want [UN] blue helmets not only in northern Namibia, on the borders with Angola and Zambia, from which we expect no attack, but also on the borders with South Africa, to prevent the killing and torturing of the Namibian people by South African troops. South Africa is seeking to keep 20 of its bases in the demilitarized zones. SWAPO has requested no bases; a demilitarized zone is a demilitarized zone.

Question: Does SWAPO want guerrilla presence in Namibia?

Answer: That is another matter. I am talking about demilitarized zones. Our guerrillas are in Namibia, and we will stay there come what may. If South Africa does not accept this latest UN proposal, the Namibian people, under SWAPO's leadership, will intensify the national liberation struggle.

Question: What is your stance with respect to the other Namibian nationalist groups?

Answer: I do not speak on behalf of the others. You have already interviewed them; why did you not ask them?

Question: I believe that your answer could be interesting for the future....

Answer: So do not carry on asking me about them. Ask me only about SWAPO's stance and I will answer you. You wished to go and see the others; that is your affair, but do not come here asking me about them. Those parties do not matter to me at all. When there are elections in Namibia, the people will decide.

Question: Will SWAPO accept the outcome of election?

Answer: Of course, since we accept UN Resolution 435. However, those parties which you have interviewed are on the side of the racist Boers.

Question: What is SWAPO's ideology?

Answer: Our ideology is to combat and eject colonialism from Namibia. We wish to replace the colonial institutions which are politically repressing our people and exploiting them economically by popular institutions--that is, by a government of the people for the people.

Question: It is said that SWAPO is predominantly Ovambo and that the other groups reject its leadership.

Answer: The SWAPO which I represent is Namibian, and we have support among the Ovambos and the country's other ethnic groups. The day when there are elections, we will campaign throughout Namibia and secure the majority of the votes.

Question: What is SWAPO's stance with respect to the foreign companies operating in Namibia?

Answer: From our viewpoint those companies are operating illegally. Most of them employ Namibians as cheap manpower and pay wages which do not allow them to live like human beings. I suppose that no country can live today without trading with others. After our liberation we also will need to trade, but our attitude toward those who are now paying South Africa royalties for exploiting our country will be dictated by their attitude toward us now, and in fact they will not be able to expect us to treat them in a friendly manner.

#### SOUTH AFRICA

##### FOREIGN MINISTER COMMENTS ON AMBASSADOR MCHENRY'S REMARKS

LD100844 Johannesburg International Service in English 0400 GMT 10 Sep 80

[Text] The South African minister of foreign affairs, Mr Roelof Botha, says South Africa is trying to fulfill its obligations to the people of South-West Africa and is not trying to satisfy the demands of the United States.

Mr Botha was reacting to a statement by the American ambassador to the United Nations, Mr McHenry, that what he called the frontline states believed that since they had brought SWAPO to the state of accepting a settlement, it was not up to the Western side to obtain South Africa's agreement. Mr Botha said Mr McHenry's latest statements on South Africa's role in South-West Africa could not contribute to a peaceful settlement. He believed that Mr McHenry should rather give his attention to the sorrows of Africa. Mr Botha said the statements by Mr McHenry were uncalled for and he would have been amazed if Mr McHenry had been satisfied with South Africa's answers to the UN proposals.

##### BOYCOTT CLOSES BLACK SCHOOLS IN CAPE 'INDEFINITELY'

LD092216 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Text] All higher, primary and secondary schools for blacks in the Port Elizabeth-Uitenhage area of the eastern Cape Province are to be closed for an indefinite period. Making the announcement in Pretoria the South African minister of education and training, Dr F. Hartzenberg said a special arrangement would be made for students wishing to continue their school careers to be accommodated and to sit for their examinations at the end of the year. He made the announcement after a period of grace to black students in the western cape to have themselves reregistered at schools where there have been boycotts of classes. Dr Hartzenberg said that while the appeal to black pupils to have themselves reregistered had been good over the weekend in the western cape and Grahamstown areas, reaction had been disappointing in the Port Elizabeth area. In Port Elizabeth only a few of 18,000 black pupils have reported for reregistration.

##### OFFICIAL SEES 'LONG' NEGOTIATIONS FOR CISKEI INDEPENDENCE

LD091850 Johannesburg International Service in English 1500 GMT 9 Sep 80

[Excerpts] The commissioner-general for the South African national state of the Ciskei, Mr J. J. Engelbrecht, says he believes that negotiations on the possible independence of the Ciskei will be long and difficult.

He said in an interview in King Williamstown that the governments of South Africa and the Ciskei still disagreed over many matters, and progress could be made only when a certain degree of consensus had been reached. Mr Engelbrecht said he believed the South African Government would have to come to light with new ideas regarding the independence of the national state.

Mr Engelbrecht said that as far as political development was concerned, the Ciskei was ready for independence. In terms of the Western economies the Ciskei was possibly not yet right for independence, but if judged in terms of African standards, the national state was ready to become independent.

#### ZAMBIA

##### PRESIDENT KAUNDA PAYS OFFICIAL VISIT TO ROMANIA

For Bucharest reportage on the visit to Romania by President Kenneth David Kaunda, see the Romania section of the 9 September Eastern Europe DAILY REPORT and subsequent issues.

##### PARTY OFFICIAL RECEIVES SOVIET DELEGATION

LD081144 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 6 Sep 80 CA

[Text] Time is now ripe for the intensification of the liberation war in Namibia and South Africa, party Secretary General Mr Mainza Chona was told today. Visiting leader of the Soviet socialist party [as heard] delegation, Mr Vasily Golubeyev, said this in Lusaka when his delegation paid a courtesy call on Mr Chona at his home. Mr Golubeyev said imperialists would fail in their maneuvers to oppress the world, adding that his country would continue to support the liberation movements all over the world. He praised the party and its government for the role they played in bringing about the liberation of Zimbabwe. Mr Golubeyev also paid tribute to the Zambian Government and its leadership for improving the living standards of the people in the country.

Welcoming his guests, Mr Chona thanked the Soviet Union for the unflinching support to liberation movements. Mr Chona called for the release of Nelson Mandela so that he could participate fully in bringing about social justice in southern Africa. He warned imperialist countries [words indistinct]. Mr Chona added that they were also bound to fail in Namibia and South Africa.

#### BRIEFS

SOUTH AFRICAN ARMY CHIEF--The chief of the South African defense force, Maj Gen Magnus Malan, has announced the appointment of Maj Gen Janie Geldenhuys as chief of the South African Army. Gen Geldenhuys is at present general commanding officer, South-West Africa command. He succeeds Lt Gen Constand Viljoen, who has been appointed chief of the defense force as from 7 October. On that day Gen Malan becomes Minister of Defense. Gen Geldenhuys will take up his new post on 7 October with the rank of lieutenant general. [Text] [Johannesburg International Service in English 1100 GMT 4 Sep 80 LD]